



Department of Justice

Federal Bureau of Investigation

Washington, D.C. 20535

AUG 30 2001

MR ERNIE LAZAR
POST OFFICE BOX 423434
SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94142 3434

Subject: LOHBECK, DON

FOIPA No. 0927694- 000

Dear Requester:

The enclosed documents were reviewed under the Freedom of Information/Privacy Acts (FOIPA), Title 5, United States Code, Section 552/552a. Deletions have been made to protect information which is exempt from disclosure, with the appropriate exemptions noted on the page next to the excision. In addition, a deleted page information sheet was inserted in the file to indicate where pages were withheld entirely. The exemptions used to withhold information are marked below and explained on the enclosed Form OPCA-16a:

Section 552

- ☐ (b)(1)
☒ (b)(2)
☐ (b)(3) _____

☐ (b)(4)
☐ (b)(5)
☐ (b)(6)

- ☐ (b)(7)(A)
☐ (b)(7)(B)
☒ (b)(7)(C)
☒ (b)(7)(D)
☐ (b)(7)(E)
☐ (b)(7)(F)
☐ (b)(8)
☐ (b)(9)

Section 552a

- ☐ (d)(5)
☐ (j)(2)
☐ (k)(1)
☐ (k)(2)
☐ (k)(3)
☐ (k)(4)
☐ (k)(5)
☐ (k)(6)
☐ (k)(7)

378 page(s) were reviewed and 377 page(s) are being released.

☒ Document(s) were located which originated with, or contained information concerning other Government agency(ies) [OGA]. This information has been:



FREEDOM OF INFORMATION
AND
PRIVACY ACTS

SUBJECT DON LOHBECK

FILE NUMBER 100 - 352653

SECTION NUMBER 1



Mr. Ladd
Mr. Powers

The Attorney General

August 1, 1947

The Director, FBI

Reverend ~~LENNER GOFF~~,
DONALD ~~LEHBECK~~
INTERNAL SECURITY - 1

I thought you would be interested in the following information that has come to the attention of this Bureau relative to the placing of signs in front of the Russian Embassy.

At approximately 9:00 a.m. on July 31, 1947, two men reportedly drove up to the Russian Embassy and proceeded to place signs in front of the Embassy, several on the fence, and one near the door which commands entrance to the Embassy. According to the informant, the signs read as follows: "House for Sale - Owner Leaving Soon"; "Bat Infested"; "Murder, Inc."; "Spies".

It was subsequently learned that these signs were placed before the Embassy by Reverend Kenneth Goff, National Director of the Christian Youth of America, and Donald A. Lehbeck, of St. Louis, Missouri, who is the chief organizer for the America First Party of Gerald L. K. Smith. It was stated that these individuals told news reporters that they were associates of Gerald L. K. Smith. It was further pointed out that the car utilized by Goff and Lehbeck was a Mercury coupe, bearing D.C. license number [redacted] which is registered in the name of [redacted] Washington, D. C.

The State Department has been advised of the above information and it has been learned that the Russian Embassy transmitted an official protest at 5:00 p.m. on July 31, 1947, [redacted] of the State Department, relative to this incident.

It is observed that Title 22, Section 255a, of the United States Code, provides that:

"It shall be unlawful to display any flag, banner, placard, or device designed or adapted to intimidate, coerce, or bring into public odium any foreign government, party, or organization, or any officer or officers thereof, or to bring into public disrepute political, social, or economic acts, views, or purposes of any foreign government, party, or organization, or to intimidate, coerce, harass, or bring into public disrepute any officer or officers or diplomatic or consular representatives of any foreign government, or to interfere with the free and safe pursuit of the duties of any diplomatic or consular representatives of any

Tolson
E. A. Tamm
Clegg
Glavin
Ladd
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Acron
Belmont
Harbo
Mohr

RECEIVED FROM D. O.
33
EJP: [redacted]

100-352653-X

RECORDED - 5077 FILED - 27

"foreign government, within five hundred feet of any building or premises within the District of Columbia used or occupied by any foreign government or its representative or representatives as an embassy, legation, consulate, or for other official purposes, except by, and in accordance with, a permit issued by the superintendent of police of the said District; or to congregate within five hundred feet of any such building or premises, and refuse to disperse after having been ordered so to do by the police authorities of the said District."

It further is observed that this law was passed on February 15, 1938, and provides that the police court of the District of Columbia shall have jurisdiction of offenses committed in violation of this Act. Also, persons violating the provisions of this section "shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$100 or by imprisonment not exceeding sixty days, or both."

Information contained in the Bureau's files with regard to Kenneth Goff, reflects that he organized the Christian Youth of America at Englewood, Colorado, on December 17, 1943, for the purpose of combating Communist practices among the youth of America. It is observed that on April 30, 1945, Gerald L. K. Smith, of Detroit, Michigan, spoke at the Englewood Baptist Tabernacle, Englewood, Colorado, at a meeting sponsored by Goff and the Christian Youth of America. Goff's organization publishes a monthly newspaper called "The Pilgrim Torch."

(105-7231)

With regard to Donald A. Lohbeck, it is noted that he was born at St. Louis, Missouri, on August 20, 1917, and that he claimed deferment under the Selective Training and Service Act during World War II as a conscientious objector. According to informants, Lohbeck's sole occupation at this time is the promotion of the activities of the America First Party, which organization is under the leadership of Gerald L. K. Smith. (100-151488)

The Bureau's indices reflect no identifiable information with regard to

b7C

In the absence of specific instructions, no action concerning this matter is contemplated.

Fay Will Probe Anti-Red Signs

The U. S. attorney's office will investigate posting of anti-Russian signs at the Soviet embassy here with the view to possible charging of suspects in the case, U. S. Attorney Fay announced yesterday.

Fay said the Justice department had referred the matter to his office following Department of State consideration of the incident. The Justice communication named two persons who may be questioned—the Rev. Kenneth Goff and Donald Lohbeck.

These two identified themselves as connected with the Christian Youth of America. Goff said he was national director, and Lohbeck, editor of Cross and Flag magazine, an organization publication.

Among the signs were those that said:

"Closed: Rat-Infested," "Murder Inc." and "For Sale; Owners Leaving Soon."

Immediately after discovery an embassy spokesman stated the sign posting was an effort to damage American-Russian relations.

Fay said, the sign posters could be prosecuted as violators of the U. S. code which forbids display of signs and placards within 500 feet of a foreign government's office and which would bring into "public odium" the foreign government.

The offense, a misdemeanor is punishable with a 60-day jail sentence, or \$100 fine, or both.

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd ✓ _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Gurnea _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Pennington _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____



file

RECORDED

EX-64 100-352653-A-

FBI
71 MAR 30 1964

100-382653-X1
SAC, Washington

August 26, 1947

Director, FBI

REVEREND KENNETH GOFF
DONALD LOHBECK
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

By memorandum dated August 1, 1947, directed to the Attorney General, the Bureau furnished the following information to the Attorney General: "At approximately 9:00 a.m. on July 31, 1947, two men reportedly drove up to the Russian Embassy and proceeded to place signs in front of the Embassy, several on the fence and one near the door which commands entrance to the Embassy. According to the informant, the signs read as follows: 'House for Sale - Owner Leaving Town Soon'; 'Rats Infested'; 'Murder, Inc.'; 'Spies'.

"It was subsequently learned that these signs were placed before the Embassy by Reverend Kenneth Goff, National Director of the Christian Youth of America, and Donald A. Lohbeck, of St. Louis, Missouri, who is the chief organizer for the America First Party of Gerald L. K. Smith. It was stated that these individuals told news reporters that they were associates of Gerald L. K. Smith. It was further pointed out that the car utilized by Goff and Lohbeck was a Mercury coupe, bearing D.C. license number [redacted] which is registered in the name of [redacted] Washington, D. C.

"The State Department has been advised of the above information and it has been learned that the Russian Embassy transmitted an official protest at 5:00 p.m. on July 31, 1947, to [redacted] of the State Department, relative to this incident.

"It is observed that Title 22, Section 255a, of the United States Code, provides that:

"It shall be unlawful to display any flag, banner, placard, or device designed or adapted to intimidate, coerce, or bring into public odium any foreign government, party, or organization, or any officer or officers thereof, or to bring into public disrepute political, social, or economic acts, views, or purposes of any foreign government, party, or organization, or to intimidate, coerce, harass, or bring into public disrepute any officer or officers or diplomatic or consular representatives of any foreign government, or to interfere with the free and safe pursuit of the duties of any diplomatic or consular representatives of any foreign government, within five hundred feet of any building or premises within the District of Columbia used or occupied by any foreign government or its representative or representatives as an embassy, legation, consulate, or for other official purposes, except by, and in accordance with, a permit issued by the superintendent of police of the said District; and to refuse to disperse after having been ordered to do so.

"It further is observed that this law was passed on February 15, 1938, and provides that the police court of the District of Columbia shall have jurisdiction of offenses committed in violation to this Act. Also, persons violating the provisions of this section 'shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$100 or by imprisonment not exceeding sixty days, or both.'"

"Information contained in the Bureau's files with regard to Kenneth Goff, reflects that he organized the Christian Youth of America at Englewood, Colorado, on December 17, 1943, for the purpose of combating Communist practices among the youth of America. It is observed that on April 30, 1945, Gerald E. K. Smith, of Detroit, Michigan, spoke at the Englewood Baptist Tabernacle, Englewood, Colorado, at a meeting sponsored by Goff and the Christian Youth of America. Goff's organization publishes a monthly newspaper called 'The Pilgrim Torch.'"

"With regard to Donald A. Lohbeck, it is noted that he was born at St. Louis, Missouri, on August 20, 1917, and that he claimed deferment under the Selective Training and Service Act during World War II as a conscientious objector. According to informants, Lohbeck's sole occupation at that time is the promotion of the activities of the America First Party, which organization is under the leadership of Gerald L. K. Smith.

"The Bureau's indices reflect no identifiable information with regard to [REDACTED]

"In the absence of specific instructions, no action concerning this matter is contemplated."

Replying to the above memorandum, Assistant Attorney General T. Vincent Quinn, Criminal Division advised the Bureau by memorandum dated August 14, 1947, as follows: "We refer to your memorandum dated August 1, 1947, containing a summary of facts relative to the placing of signs in front of the Russian Embassy on or about July 31, 1947.

"A copy of the official protest transmitted by the Russian Embassy to the State Department under date of July 31, 1947, has been referred to the Attorney General by Secretary of State Marshall, with an accompanying note dated August 8, 1947. In said note the Secretary of State urges that prompt steps be taken to investigate this matter and to punish the persons responsible for these acts.

"We are today referring the matter to United States Attorney George Harris Fay with the request that he review said activities and take prosecutive action as is deemed appropriate in the premises.

"We suggest you make available to Mr. Fay all facts developed in your investigation to date and to otherwise closely pursue further investigation under his direction.

"Please keep this office fully advised of developments."

In accordance with the instructions of the Assistant Attorney General, you are requested to have an Agent make available to United States Attorney George Morris Fay all facts pertinent to this matter as outlined in instant memorandum and to conduct any further investigation which Mr. Fay may direct. The Bureau should be promptly and completely advised of any and all developments.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

WASHINGTON, D.C.

FILE NO.

105-412

REPORT MADE AT WASHINGTON, D.C.	DATE WHEN MADE 9-13-47	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 8/29-31; 9/1-9/47	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED] dmh
TITLE DONALD A. LOHBECK, wa Reverend KENNETH COFF, UNKNOWN SUBJECT		CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - X	
<p>SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Witnesses state three men on morning of July 31, 1947, placed signs on property of USSR Embassy, Washington, D.C., which read as follows: "For sale, owners leaving soon; closed, rat infested; murder, inc.; beware, spies working; GERALD L. M. SMITH." Prior arrangements made for press to witness incident by one [REDACTED] who identified himself to witnesses as DONALD LOHBECK. United States Attorney desires prosecution of perpetrators of incident. Photographs of incident, witnesses and all signs obtained except one which was destroyed. Present whereabouts of subjects unknown. Address given on July 28, 1947, at Philadelphia was 3940 McClellan Street, Detroit, Michigan.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">-P-</p> <p>REFERENCE: Bureau letter dated August 26, 1947</p> <p>DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D.C.</p> <p>Captain [REDACTED] 3rd Precinct, Metropolitan Police Department, advised that at approximately 9:05 a.m. on July 31, 1947, in a report made to this precinct by his officers it was stated that three men drove up to the USSR Embassy in a Mercury automobile bearing D.C. license [REDACTED] which license is issued to [REDACTED]. Two individuals got out of the car with signs printed with (1) "for sale, owners leaving town; (2) building rat infested; and (3) murder, inc." These signs were placed by the individuals in various spots on the front lawn of the embassy. After a few moments they drove off. Captain [REDACTED] further ascertained that local newspaper reporters were present prior to the arrival of [REDACTED].</p>			
APPROVED AND FORWARDED [Signature]		DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES [Handwritten: 105-35265-3] [Stamp: RECEIVED & INDEXED]	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5-Bureau (enc.) 1-USA, Washington, D.C.			

WFO 105-412

the individuals who planted these signs. Upon interview by the captain these newspaper reporters admitted to him they had received a tip to the effect that this incident was going to happen prior to the time it did happen. They further advised the captain that the individuals who planted these signs were the Rev. KENNETH GOFF, who says he is the national director of Christian Youth of America with headquarters in Denver and is connected with GERALD L. K. SMITH, and DON LOHBECK who stated he was the editor of the "Cross and the Flag," a magazine sponsored by SMITH's group which is published in Detroit. LOHBECK stated he was from St. Louis. The captain further advised he contacted the First Secretary at the Embassy, Mr. VAVILOV, and VAVILOV stated he does not want any additional police protection because of this incident nor does he want any charges placed before he has occasion to take this matter up with his superiors. The captain stated that one of the signs planted on the lawn was recovered by him but he knows of no others that have been recovered.

By memorandum dated August 14, 1947, the Attorney General advised that a copy of the official protest transmitted by the Russian Embassy to the State Department under date of July 31, 1947, had been referred to him by Secretary of State MARSHALL with an accompanying note, dated August 8, 1947. In said note the Secretary of State urges prompt steps be taken to investigate this matter and punishment of persons responsible for these actions. The memorandum pointed out that it is believed a violation of Title 22, Section 255a, United States Code, occurred, which statute provides in substance that "it shall be unlawful to display any flag, banner, placard, or device designed or adapted to intimidate, coerce, or bring into public odium any foreign government, party, or organization, or any officer or officers thereof, or to bring into public disrepute political, social, or economic acts, views, or purposes of any foreign government. . ."

Honorable GEORGE MORRIS FAY, United States Attorney, was contacted and he advised that he wishes to prosecute the perpetrators of this incident which he stated was witnessed by Senator GREEN of Rhode Island and the First Secretary of the Russian Embassy, Mr. VAVILOV, both of whom he did not wish to use as witnesses. Mr. FAY further advised that it was his understanding that the newspapers were tipped off that this incident would occur and that the Washington Post and Times Herald reporters witnessed the incident. Mr. FAY also stated that the police department advised him that no permit had been obtained for this demonstration in accordance with law.

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Lieutenant [redacted]
[redacted] Metropolitan Police Department, will testify that the records of the Metropolitan Police Department do not indicate that any permit was ever issued under Title 22, Section 255a, United States Code, relative to any signs being placed on the Soviet Embassy property on July 31, 1947.

[redacted] State Department, will testify that the Embassy of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics is located at 1119-25 16th Street, NW, and is presently and was on July 31, 1947, recognized and occupied as the official and accredited embassy of the Soviet government. [redacted] stated that this property was purchased many years ago by the Soviet government and that the land records of the District of Columbia will reflect title in their name.

[redacted] Washington Post, advised that they had received an anonymous call to the effect that something of interest would take place at 9:00 a.m. July 31, 1947, in front of the Soviet Embassy. They did not, however, go there but it was his understanding that Harris & Ewing had been hired by these individuals to take photographs.

[redacted] Washington Post, advised that he received the call about 9:30 a.m. which they picked up on police radio but that they did not send a reporter or a photographer. They had run the story of the incident and had pictures available obtained from Harris & Ewing.

At Harris & Ewing, 1313 F Street, NW, [redacted] stated that on July 30, 1947, a man who identified himself as [redacted] called and gave the assignment to them. [redacted] listed his address as [redacted] but requested that the reporter covering the assignment meet him at 5:00 a.m. on July 31, 1947, in the lobby of the Carlton Hotel. [redacted] told him they would not cover an assignment at that hour and it was then changed to 9:00 a.m. [redacted] assigned [redacted] to cover this. [redacted] stated that on August 1, 1947, when [redacted] called for the pictures and paid for them he was told that this was not the man's true name. [redacted] furnished the pictures taken by [redacted] and identified the person who appeared for the pictures as DONALD LOHBECK.

[redacted] Harris & Ewing, stated that he [redacted]
[redacted] arriving there at approximately 9:05 a.m.
[redacted] stated that [redacted]

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the embassy building on the wall referred in some manner to GERALD L. K. SMITH and that SMITH's name was mentioned by the man during the occurrence of the incident. [] took pictures of these signs and made the photographs available to the writer. He advised that he would be willing to be a witness in any proceedings against these men and felt he could readily identify them.

[] Associated Press, Evening Star building, advised that on July 31, 1947, he received a tip from his office that a demonstration was to be held in front of the USSR Embassy on 16th Street. He drove to the front of the embassy, arriving there at approximately 9:05 a.m. and observed across the street a 1946-47 pale blue Lincoln club coupe with Illinois tags, number not known. Three men occupied the car and they were talking to a Harris & Ewing photographer. [] Immediately upon his arrival the car with the three individuals made a "U" turn in front of the embassy and parked directly behind him, facing south on 16th Street. After parking he overheard one of the men say, "The Associated Press is here now and we can start." At this time [] stated he was the only other than [] present. The three men then got out of their car and began taking signs from behind the front seat of the coupe and tacking these signs on the trees located on the premises of the Soviet Embassy. They tacked two signs on two trees and at one time all three of the men were working on one of the signs. The men also put two signs in the ground further up the walk toward the entrance of the embassy and later as a last act placed some GERALD L. K. SMITH literature under the USSR name plate on the embassy wall. This literature appeared to be fastened on the wall by some sort of adhesive tape. [] stated that he would be willing to testify and felt sure he could identify the three individuals whom he described as follows:

No. 1. A thin short man, approximately 32 to 33 years of age, who subsequently identified himself to [] as being from St. Louis, who seemed to be the leader of the group, and whose name he believed to be LORECK.

No. 2. The driver of the car, big and over 6' tall, brown curly hair, 29 or 30 years of age, who he thought may be SMITH's son. It is to be noted at this time that the individual is believed by the writer to be the Reverend KENNETH GOFF.

No. 3. The oldest of the group, gray hair, bald, with stocky build, in his late 40's or early 50's, and about 5'10" in height.

After the incident of placing the signs, a man who identified himself as Mr. VAVILOV, First Secretary of the embassy, came out and spoke to the men in the car. All three then drove away in the Lincoln club coupe.

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[redacted] stated that all three men participated in placing the signs and that one sign had GERALD L. K. SMITH's printed name and was placed on the embassy wall. [redacted] reflects the man identified as LOHBECK leaving the USSR Embassy building and Mr. VAVILOV coming out of the embassy door. [redacted]

[redacted] stated at the end of the incident he noticed [redacted] New York Daily News, National Press Building, [redacted] International News photographer, Times Herald Building, and [redacted] Evening Star. [redacted] made the following four pictures:

- (1) All three men tacking sign "Closed, rat infested" on tree next to hedge on embassy lawn.
- (2) Man placing GERALD L. K. SMITH literature on embassy wall below name plate.
- (3) Man leaving embassy grounds and embassy First Secretary VAVILOV coming out of the building (in Life Magazine August 8th issue and reflecting all four signs placed on grounds).
- (4) Soviet Embassy secretary talking to men in the car.

[redacted] stated that on July 31, 1947, at the time the incident occurred, three boys were visiting them and witnessed the incident. The three boys after the occurrence went to the secretary of the Russian Embassy and he gave them the signs which they took to their homes as souvenirs. [redacted] stated the three boys were [redacted]

[redacted] telephone [redacted] age [redacted]
[redacted] telephone [redacted] age [redacted] and [redacted]
[redacted] telephone [redacted] age [redacted] stated that she knew the boys still had the signs and that they could be obtained from them.

[redacted] advised that he witnessed the incident at the Russian Embassy and that he had obtained the sign, "Murder, Inc.," and would be glad to turn it over; however, would like to have it returned as a souvenir, which the writer agreed to do. This sign is being maintained as an exhibit by the Washington Field Office.

[redacted] Arlington, Virginia, stated he had witnessed the incident and had obtained the sign, "Beware, spies working," which he turned over to the writer with the request that it be returned. This sign is also being maintained as an exhibit by this office.

[redacted] stated that he had witnessed the incident and had obtained the sign, "Closed, rat infested," but that his mother had destroyed it.

Lieutenant [redacted] Metropolitan Police Department, advised that he had obtained the sign placed on the Soviet Embassy which sign read.

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[redacted] formerly [redacted] advised she was the owner of a Mercury, gray cloth topped coupe, black in color with red upholstery, bearing D.C. license [redacted] stated she was a widow of approximately [redacted] and that [redacted] Her [redacted] with the Metropolitan Police Department. [redacted] stated her son drives the car and to her knowledge the car was never used by anyone else and she did not know anything about GERALD L. K. SMITH or any of his associates.

[redacted] advised that his duty is at night and that he drives the Mercury coupe bearing license No. [redacted] but that as far as he could recollect he has never lent the car to anyone and feels there must be some error because he did not have the car anywhere in the vicinity of the Russian Embassy and as far as he can remember the car was in the garage at [redacted] stated he did not know GERALD L. K. SMITH or any of his associates and stated he was greatly worried and would like to have this matter cleared up. The writer advised [redacted] that this information had been furnished by the captain of the 3rd Precinct and that he would immediately ascertain from the captain how and where he obtained his information.

Captain [redacted] 3rd Precinct, Metropolitan Police Department, stated that on July 31, 1947, at approximately 9:30 a.m. he received a disturbance call and proceeded to the USSR Embassy at 16th and L Streets. When he arrived the perpetrators of the incident had left and he talked to Mr. MIKHAIL VAVILOV who identified himself as First Secretary of the USSR Embassy. He told the captain that one of the men who participated in placing the signs identified himself as DON LOHBECK, St. Louis, Missouri, editor of the "Cross and the Flag." Captain [redacted] stated that he went through the crowd collected in front of the embassy and tried to ascertain the identity of the individuals. A newspaper reporter who refused to identify himself stated that two men had driven away in a car bearing D.C. license No. [redacted] Captain [redacted] stated that this license could be incorrect and that he had felt it may have been in error. Captain [redacted] stated that Lieutenant [redacted] of the Metropolitan Police Department was present at the time of his arrival and that he obtained one of the signs from Mr. VAVILOV and turned it over to Lieutenant [redacted]

[redacted] Statler Hotel checked the following names for registration [redacted] with negative results: Reverend KENNETH COFF, DONALD A. LOHBECK, and [redacted] The records reflect that GERALD L. K. SMITH [redacted] address 4321 Three Mile Road, Detroit, Michigan, occupied Room 907 from July 23, 1947, to August 6, 1947, and that their records do not reflect any charges for car

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At International News Service, Room 605, Times Herald Building, 1317 H Street, NW, an associate of [redacted] was contacted and advised that [redacted] on vacation for three weeks and had left no forwarding address. It is to be noted that [redacted] was given as a witness who had arrived late.

[redacted] State Department, called and stated that Mr. GEORGE M. FAY, United States Attorney, had been discussing the case with him and he wished to state that [redacted] Associated Press reporter, said he had witnessed the incident.

A call to the office of the Associated Press on September 9, 1947, reflected that [redacted] left on vacation [redacted] and would return in three weeks. He left no forwarding address.

Confidential Informant [redacted] stated that records of the Adelphia Hotel, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, reflect that Rooms 607 and 610 were rented for July 28, 1947, to DON LOHBECK, KEN GOFF [redacted] all of [redacted] Detroit, Michigan.

Confidential Informant [redacted] stated that on August 5, 1947, the Pan American Room of the Statler Hotel was reserved by [redacted] of the [redacted] telephone [redacted] which room was to be used for a closed GERALD L. K. SMITH meeting on the evening of August 4, 1947, and arrangements for approximately 150 people were made.

The indices of the Washington Field Office were checked with negative results [redacted]

The indices of the Washington Field Office with regard to KENNETH GOFF reflect that he organized the Christian Youth of America at Englewood, Colorado, on December 17, 1943, for the purpose of combating Communist practices among the youth of America. It is observed that on April 30, 1945, GERALD L. K. SMITH of Detroit, Michigan, spoke at the Englewood Baptist Tabernacle, Englewood, Colorado, at a meeting sponsored by GOFF and the Christian Youth of America. GOFF's organization publishes a monthly newspaper called "The Pilgrim Torch." Washington newspapers carrying stories of the GERALD L. K. SMITH rally on August 4, 1947, at the Sylvan Amphitheater stated that Rev. KENNETH GOFF had stated he was the national director of the Christian Youth for America with headquarters in Denver, Colorado, and further that he was connected with GERALD L. K. SMITH and DON LOHBECK. The Washington Daily News article of August 4, 1947, on GERALD L. K. SMITH's speech makes reference to some 30 of his associates who sat on the platform as he spoke. At one point SMITH congratulated two of his young followers who last week planted anti-Communist slogans in front of the Russian Embassy here. The files further

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the Young Communist League. In his testimony before this committee it appeared that GOFF had severed his connections with the Communist Party and the Young Communist League.

The indices of the Washington Field Office were checked on DONALD A. LOHBECK and reflect that he was born at St. Louis, Missouri, on August 20, 1917, and claimed deferment under the Selective Training and Service Act during World War II as a conscientious objector. According to informants, LOHBECK's sole occupation at this time is the promotion of the activities of the America First party which organization is under the leadership of GERALD L. K. SMITH. The files further reflect that LOHBECK told reporters at the time of the incident that he was the editor of the "Cross and the Flag," a magazine sponsored by SMITH's group and published in Detroit. The files further indicate he is a musician by profession and was associated with and reported to have had pro-Axis sympathies.

A review of the GERALD L. K. SMITH file reflects that in 1945 his [redacted] The 1947 Washington telephone directory lists [redacted] telephone [redacted]

The following are descriptions of the subjects:

Name	DONALD A. LOHBECK
Born	August 21, 1917, St. Louis, Missouri
Height	5'6½"
Weight	125
Hair	Black
Eyes	Brown
Marital status	Married
Former occupation	Musician
Former residence	St. Louis, Missouri
Remarks	At one time lived in Munich, Germany; studied music in Paris in 1940; in 1943 staff editor of the "Cross and the Flag"
Name	KENNETH GOFF
Age	29 to 30
Height	Over 6'
Weight	165
Hair	Brown, curly
Occupation	National director, Christian Youth of America
Former residence	Denver, Colorado

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Name

UNKNOWN SUBJECT (believed to be

Detroit, Michigan)

Age

Late 40's or early 50's

Height

5'10"

Weight

170 to 180

Hair

Gray, bald

Build

Stocky

K/D

K/T

ENCLOSURES:

TO THE BUREAU:

Two sets of seven pictures each taken by [redacted] of Harris & Ewing and [redacted] of Associated Press of the incident.

TO THE DETROIT DIVISION:

One set of the same pictures.

P E N D I N G

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

This case originated at WASHINGTON FIELD DE File No. 105-234

Report made at Date when made Period Report made by

DETROIT, MICHIGAN 10/14/47 10/3,13/47

Title Character of case
CHANGED: DONALD A. LOHBECK; REVEREND KENNETH GOFF; INTERNAL SECURITY - X

Synopsis of facts: DONALD A. LOHBECK gave statement admitting participation of all subjects in placing placards on grounds of Soviet Embassy in Washington, D. C., on July 31, 1947. Reverend GOFF at Box 902, Delavan, Wisconsin. Address of [redacted] unknown to LOHBECK.

- RUC -

REFERENCE: Reports of SA [redacted] Washington Field, September 13 and 19, 1947.

Washington Field letter October 8, 1947.

DETAILS: At Detroit, Michigan:

The title of this report is being marked changed to delete the name of [redacted] which has been previously shown as an alias for Subject DONALD A. LOHBECK. Mr. LOHBECK advised that there is a person by the name of [redacted] who is a member of the Christian Nationalists organization and who had made some arrangements while in Washington, D. C., in July, 1947, and that this possibly caused some confusion, but that he, Mr. LOHBECK, had never used the name of [redacted].

It was determined that the address of 3940 McClellan Avenue, Detroit, is an apartment building, an apartment in which is occupied by the Subject DONALD A. LOHBECK.

In accordance with the request made in referenced letter, Mr. LOHBECK was interviewed on October 13, 1947, at the Detroit Headquarters of the

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OCT 7 1963 11

Appvd & [signature] SAC Do not write in these spaces

Copies of this report
5 - BUREAU AMSD
1 - USA, Washington, D. C.
4 - Washington Field (1 100-12195)
(encl) REG. MAIL (1 100-84861-02)

21 OCT 15 1947

RECORDED

EX-134

SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR
ADD. DISSEMINATION

(DE 105-234)

Christian Nationalists located at 10605 Mack Avenue, Detroit. Mr. LOHBECK readily admitted participation of all of the Subjects in the demonstration on the property of the USSR Embassy in Washington, D. C., on July 31, 1947. LOHBECK stated that Subject [redacted] took no active part in the placing of the signs on the property of the Soviet Embassy, but that he acted more as an observer. The automobile of [redacted] was used in taking the Subjects to and from the Embassy. Subject LOHBECK identified the photograph showing three men tacking a poster on a tree, the poster reading "Closed, Rat Infested". LOHBECK stated that the man with his back to the camera, wearing a straw hat, a dark suit and glasses, is Reverend KENNETH GOFF, whose address is Box 902, Delavan, Wisconsin. The person holding the hammer with his left hand upon the sign is DONALD A. LOHBECK. The person to the extreme right of the picture, who is not fully shown, was identified by Mr. LOHBECK [redacted] whose home address was not known to Mr. LOHBECK, but who is believed to be well known by Reverend GOFF and whose address can probably be secured from Reverend GOFF.

Mr. LOHBECK stated that the demonstration had not been previously planned prior to the arrival in Washington, D. C., but that it was somewhat of a spontaneous affair, planned after they had observed the Soviet Embassy in Washington, D. C. LOHBECK stated that the Subjects had considered the possibility of prosecution and that they will demand a jury trial. LOHBECK stated, "It is not possible to bring odium upon the Russian Government, as, like rats, they carry their own odium with them".

The following is the statement taken from Mr. LOHBECK:

"Detroit, Michigan
October 13, 1947

"I, DON LOHBECK, voluntarily make this statement to [redacted] and [redacted] who have identified themselves to me as Special Agents of the FBI. No threats, promises, duress or promises of reward have been made to induce me to make this statement and I understand that it may be used against me in court.

"On July 31, 1947, Reverend KENNETH GOFF [redacted] and I posted on the lawn and building of the Russian Embassy in Washington, D. C., certain placards and signs with the intention of drawing the eyes of the American people upon what we believed to be a center of foreign agents, pledged to overthrow the American government.

"The signs were made for us by the Capitol Sign Co. in Washington, D. C., this company was under the impression that it was for some theatrical doing. The subject matter on the signs was composed by me. The car used to go to the Embassy was owned by [redacted]

(DE 105-234)

"I have read the statement consisting of two pages and it is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

"/s/ DON LOHBECK

WITNESSES

[redacted] Special Agt., FBI, Detroit

[redacted] Special Agent, FBI, Detroit"

For the information of the Milwaukee Division, the Subjects on July 31, 1947, placed signs on the USSR Embassy in Washington which read as follows: "For Sale, Owners Leaving Soon; Closed, Rat Infested; Murder, Inc.; Beware, Spies Working".

A complaint was filed by the Soviet Embassy with the State Department, which in turn referred the matter to the Attorney General. The Secretary of State in a note to the Attorney General urges that prompt steps be taken to investigate the matter and punish the persons responsible for the action. A memorandum from the State Department pointed out that it was believed a violation of Title 22, Section 2554 of the USC, which statute provides substantially that, "It shall be unlawful to display any flag, banner, placard or device, designed or adapted to intimidate, coerce or bring into public odium any foreign Government, party or organization or any officer or officers thereof, or to bring into public disrepute political, social or economical acts used for purposes of any foreign Government."

ENCLOSURES

TO THE MILWAUKEE DIVISION:

1 set of 7 photographs of the incident occurring July 31, 1947.

TO WASHINGTON FIELD:

Signed statement taken from DONALD A. LOHBECK by SAs [redacted]

[redacted] and [redacted] and dated October 13, 1947.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

THE PILGRIM TORCH

EDITOR—KENNETH GOFF

Volume 2, No. 8

ENGLEWOOD, COLORADO, AUGUST-SEPTEMBER, 1947

P. O. Box 118

Published Monthly by Christian Youth for America

STALIN AND SON AT ODDS

'Don't Like Father'

—BY EDITOR—

A Polish officer who spent 14 months in a German war prisoners' camp with Stalin's son, Jacob (Yasha) Djugashvili, has declared that Russia's grim premier does not get on well with his son by his first wife, while the son speaks of his father as a political chief, an absolute master.

Although the Polish former officer must remain anonymous, his scrupulously authentic report has been carefully checked by Le Figaro Litteraire, one of France's most responsible newspapers. W. K.—the Pole's initials—was a high ranking officer. That was why he, too, was interned at Oflag CX in Brandenburg province, an elite officers' camp.

"From February, 1942, to Apr. 23, 1943, I saw Stalin's son almost daily," W. K. noted in his diary. "I had long conversations with him."

Stalin's Eldest Son

Yasha is Stalin's eldest son, born to the dictator's first wife, a Georgian woman called Soanidze, who died in 1917 while Stalin was a deportee in Siberia.

Yasha had never lived long with his father. W. K. learned. When Stalin's name was brought into the conversation, Yasha spoke of him with considerable restraint. "I call," says the Polish officer, "that he doesn't have for Stalin the usual tender affection one has for one's father. To him, Stalin was a political chief and nothing else, and absolute master whose orders had to be followed."

Yasha did not like to be called Yasha Stalin. A fellow prisoner who once addressed him in this way was told, "My name is Djugashvili. Stalin is my father's adopted name. It does not belong to me."

Disliked Stepmother

Only once did Yasha speak of Stalin's second wife, Nodia Alluluyeva, mother of Yasha's half-brother Vassili. It was clear that he deeply disliked her. Yasha was 10 years old when his father married her, two years after Soanidze's death.

The Polish officer describes Yasha as a singularly intelligent and earnest young man who had earned an engineer's degree. He is—or rather was then—30 years old.

Washington Rat Nest

The early morning crowds that strolled along fashionable 16th St., in front of the Soviet Embassy, in Washington, D. C. on July 31, were startled to see Don Lohbeck, and Kenneth Goff, step onto the lawn of the Embassy and proceed to put up signs. The signs that the young men tacked onto the wall of the Embassy read:

'BEWARE, SPIES AT WORK.'
'CLOSED, RAT INFESTED.'
'MURDER INCORPORATED.'
'FOR SALE, OWNERS LEAVING SOON.'

While the young men were tacking up the signs, the first Secretary of the Embassy, Michael S. Vavlov, dashed out with a stick in his hand and began knocking down the signs, and shouting:

"UP TO YOU, THE LIES ABOUT DON LOHBECK FOR THEIR NAMES, AND PLACED THEM IN HIS BLACK PURGE BOOK, along with other American citizens, who will be brought to trial and liquidated, if Communism ever comes to power here."

He engaged in conversation with the young men, and told them they were fascists. When asked why he was stalling, he informed the two youth leaders that he was waiting for the police; they replied, no thanks, and drove away.

The story of this incident was flashed by the press-wires throughout the world. Pravda, the official mouthpiece of Joseph Stalin and Moscow, demanded their arrest and imprisonment, of Goff and Lohbeck as enemies of the Soviet Union. The Daily Worker, the American voice of the Communist Party, joined in the cry.

Millions, who had been unaware of the growing strength of Communism in America, were shocked to learn that the Soviet Embassy was being used by Joseph Stalin as a 'Trojan Horse', in our nation's Capital; through which the Reds were able through diplomatic courtesy, to smuggle and steal out of America, many important Military secrets.

Immediately following the tacking of the signs on the Embassy, Mr. Lohbeck and Mr. Goff, issued the following statement, concerning why they did this thing.

We are Christian Americans who believe that Russia has organized a ruthless plot to liquidate the clergy, all Christian leadership, and destroy the church.



NOW ALL TOGETHER

August 14, 1947.

Hon. Tom Clark,
U. S. Attorney General,
Washington, D. C.
My dear Mr. Clark:

I note by the press report that Pravda, Moscow's mouthpiece, is disturbed over the recent prank of tacking certain stinging posters on trees in Washington, D. C. The gentlemen involved are Christian gentlemen who have the interest of their country at heart, and if Moscow don't like this bit of play, why don't they call their agents home? With them they might also take a few other million dupes who are losing in bad nights, thinking up tricks and schemes as to how to overthrow our form of government. And if somebody in the State Department wants to kiss Stalin's foot, let him go to and not take out his snake-charming performance on a few Americans who are doing a good job on cleaning up on the Reds.

ENCLOSURE
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-11-81 BY JZAL/aw
100-352653-26

RAISING CHILDREN

[Continued from Page 2]

As a "responsible worker" there was no limit on the extra hours I had to spend at my job. It was an easy day when I managed to return early enough to prepare some luxury such as a pinch of cereal for our evening meal. Then there was always an accumulation of laundry, mending, cleaning. Getting through these tasks in a dim light, the adults talking in whispers to avoid waking the children, was an endless misery. How I yearned for the leisure to know my son and daughter better, to read to them, to guide them!

Sometimes Lalya, who was not yet six, would wake early and insist on seeing me off to work. I could not deny her the pleasure of those additional minutes with me. She would stand on the street, in frigid weather, waving until I was out of sight.

Sunday brought me the chance to catch up on piled-up housework such as doing sheets and other heavy laundry in a small tin tub, with water heated laboriously on the small primus. All the same, Kiril and I often did manage to devote a few Sunday hours to our children. Though fatigued to the point of physical pain, it was our one chance to pretend that we were a family in the old, peaceful sense of the word.

The illness of one of the children, which was all too frequent, was no excuse for remaining home from work. Like most Russians who can afford to call in private doctors we did not like to resort to the state clinics. The government physicians were overworked and slipshod. When less than a year old Lalya had pneumonia. After a few visits by the clinic doctor we called in a specialist, though the 150-ruble fee was a severe drain on our resources.

"The child's condition is serious," I remember him saying. "You'd better not take her to the hospital." He wrote out a prescription, muttering dejectedly, "What's the use? You won't be able to fill it." But we did fill it, because Kiril, through influential friends, managed to get across to the Kremlin Hospital pharmacy reserved for upper officialdom.

If life was so difficult for us, how much more so for people without our earning power and our official "connections"!

When Americans ask me questions based on their own lives, I can only envy their blessed innocence: Do Russian women enjoy shopping? Do they follow the styles in clothes? Do they play cards and attend women's clubs? What kind of toys do their children like? Only the wives and mistresses of the highest Soviet officials can even grasp the implications of such inquiries.

Shopping? The very word gives Soviet citizens a sinking feeling. It means traveling to remote parts of

some rare product—fruit or candy or an item of wearing apparel—is available in a certain shop. It means a fierce struggle to obtain the simplest everyday supplies—matches, salt, kerosene, above all foodstuffs—even when there is the money to buy them at the government's heartless profiteering prices. We Russians have reached a point where we join a queue without knowing what it is for. "I'm behind you, what are they selling?" is a familiar satiric phrase.

In leafing through American magazines I sometimes pause at the competing advertisements of sanitary napkins. I cannot help thinking at such times that most Russian women, unwilling to waste precious rags, use old newspapers.

Arriving in the well-stocked "capitalist" world, a Soviet citizen actually has trouble identifying the uses of some garments, never having seen them before. Wives of high-ranking Red Army officers abroad have been known to mistake nightgowns for evening dresses.

Toys? Children cry for a little more bread, another spoonful of cereal, not for playthings. For all but the richest, the perennial imagination of childhood must create its own toys. A discarded wooden spoon dropped in a rag serves as a cherished "doll." Barrel staves tied to the feet with string become stis on which our Russian youngsters ride with great skill. Boys and girls play "Prison" and "Liquidation"—making the games of the troubles around them as cheerfully as other children the world over.

Not only hunger but police terror is as familiar to the children of Russia as candy and Christmas toys are to children in more fortunate countries. Late in 1940 the Soviet Government put into effect a system of child exploitation about which remarkably little is known abroad. Under the guise of a labor-training program the authorities instituted an annual "mobilization" of children from 13 millions of boys and girls since then have been torn from their families and apprenticed as miners or factory hands.

"My boy wanted to be a doctor," one woman in my plant said to me. "But they've taken him away for the Labor Reserves. I'll run away," he cried, "I'll hang myself!"

In behalf of this woman and several others I appealed to the Department of Labor Reserves.

"Look at this pile of children's letters," the official said to me sadly. "Thousands of those appoaches come to me, seeking some way around this inhuman edict. I can't help them and it breaks my heart."

About 70 of these impressed boys and girls operated machines in our munitions factory. Their

mostly in fatters. Few of them had decent shoes. Many were drawn and ill. They lived in barracks under rigid, almost military discipline and were given food that was revolting to look at. In these little slaves each of us saw our own children.

I have written mostly of the physical hardships and moral degradation from which I wanted to save my children. But more harrowing was the prospect of the mental servitude to which they would be subjected if we returned to the Soviet Union.

Vova and Lalya are normal, healthy youngsters of lively intelligence, now on the threshold of the great adventure of growing up. But in the U.S.S.R. their minds would be put into a strait jacket, their best instincts distorted, their emotions crippled to fit the needs of an all-powerful state.

The most tragically unhappy men and women in a totalitarian society are those with minds of their own—or with hearts responsive to human values. There is no room for "softness" or sympathy or mental independence. The only way to survive is to conform.

That is why intelligent parents in Russia do not encourage their children to think for themselves or to rate truth too highly. I know dozens of fathers and mothers who carefully hide their deepest religious and moral convictions from their children; they fear to plant seeds of doubt and discontent which would ruin the chance of getting along in the Soviet world.

One day Vova and Lalya wanted to know why people were put in prison. I tried to explain. "Then why have they put Vadi's papa there?" Lalya insisted. "He didn't steal or hurt anyone. He's a good man and told us funny stories."

"Vadi's papa is because his papa is an enemy of the people," Vova added. "Tell me, what's an enemy of the people?"

How could I tell them that the man was a victim of an arbitrary and senseless purge? I had to lie, choosing my words carefully, fearful lest the children repeat on unguarded phrase at school and bring down the vengeance of the state on our heads.

Once they asked why their friend Galya was always hungry. I tried to explain that it was wartime and everybody was making sacrifices.

"You say war—but isn't the war also for Marina?" Lalya asked in honest confusion.

Marinka was the daughter of a high official. At her home, which Lalya sometimes visited, there was always plenty to eat, including milk, sugar, honey, even chocolate. Somehow I had to squeeze out an "approved" story to cover the immense difference in our "hardness

Stalin and Son at Odds

[Continued from Page 1]

Yasha had been commander of a motorized battery and was taken prisoner by the German's at Vitebsk after having attempted a highly daring coup.

One day when W. K. talked to him about escaping from the camp, he replied: "It is not easy and Russia is so far. Even if I have luck and the escape comes off I don't know what will happen to me. In our army, an officer may not be taken prisoner with his weapons still in his hands. I should have died on the battlefield fighting to the last. But I couldn't. We were encircled and there was no more ammunition."

— No Friend of Jews

When Robert Blum, son of the French newspaperman, was brought to the camp the German decided to assign him to Yasha's barrack. Stalin's son protested. It developed that Yasha had little sympathy for Jews. This became increasingly evident when on another occasion Yasha mentioned his father's third wife, the young sister of Lazar Kaganovich, USSR communist of some communications, who is a Jewess.

On politics, Yasha behaved and talked as a typical fanatic Communist. As a typical fanatic Communist, he was so concerned only a secondary role in the war; it was the Soviet Union which, in the end, would win the war singlehanded.

Declared Stalin's son in 1943: "The Soviet Union will save Great Britain and France... the western world is rotten. We, the Soviets, will save the world... Russia today is no longer the barbaric country she was at the time of the czar. We are a great, modern nation, Willy-nilly, the world must follow us."

When a fellow prisoner remarked that other people might, perhaps, not want the blessings of Communism, Yasha retorted quickly that they would then have to have it imposed by force.

In Mexico City, as everywhere abroad, the children of Soviet representatives are forbidden to attend "bourgeois" schools. I was one of the teachers in our own Embassy school. My children didn't like the dull propaganda books they were obliged to read.

"Mamma," Lalya said one night, "I love reading the old historical books like Pushkin, Lermontov and Chaitov. Even if they were rich and aristocratic, they wrote interestingly. But the new Soviet books are hard to understand and dull." She made a grimace of distaste. "They bore me," her brother chimed in.

Nervously I defended the new books.

"You're not telling the truth, Mamma, I know it. I know it! Lalya exclaimed and began to cry."

I took her in my arms and soothed her. "Don't cry, darling," I whispered. "When you come on

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI
 FROM : SAC, Denver
 SUBJECT: DONALD A. LOHBECK
 REVEREND KENNETH GOFF, wa Kenneth O. Goff;
 [REDACTED]
 INTERNAL SECURITY - X

DATE: October 29, 1947

There are enclosed copies of the report of SA [REDACTED]
 dated October 29, 1947, in the above-captioned matter.

It is to be noted that KENNETH O. GOFF, who is closely aligned with GERALD L. K. SMITH, [REDACTED] all three individuals being subjects of considerable criticism by the Communist Party as alleged Fascists and extreme Nationalists, is expecting to be a witness in the perjury case of HAROLD ROLAND CHRISTOFFEL in Washington, D. C. GOFF has, within the past two years, secured considerable publicity in Denver concerning his controversies with the Communist Party. On one occasion, GOFF was fined in the Police Court at Denver, Colorado, for the instigation of setting off stink bombs in a Communist Party meeting. On another occasion, when GERALD L. K. SMITH was speaking in Denver, at which time members of the Communist Party and other groups picketed the meeting, GOFF secured considerable newspaper publicity for his attacks on the Communist Party.

GOFF has appeared at the Denver Office on one occasion to report Communist Party activities. The information was received and noted; however, because of his flare for publicity, he has never been recontacted by Agents of this office.

DEFERRED ACTION

It is further to be noted that [REDACTED]

Colorado. [REDACTED] at the present time is supposed to be [REDACTED] various Evangelist meetings in the Midwest, and the only address available is listed in the enclosed report.

The Springfield Office should use discretion in its interview with [REDACTED] and might use any situation to promote his personal publicity.

Enclosure

cc - Washington Field (Enc.)
 cc - Springfield (Enc.)

JCL:ABJ
 105-123

SE 18

21

100-352653-11

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **WASHINGTON FIELD**

FILE NO. **105-123**

REPORT MADE AT DENVER, COLORADO	DATE WHEN MADE 10/29/47	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 10/27/47	REPORT MADE BY ABJ
TITLE "CHANGED" DONALD A. LOHBECK; REVEREND KENNETH GOFF, wa Kenneth O. Goff			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - X

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

KENNETH O. GOFF gave statement admitting participation of LOHBECK and himself in placing placards on grounds of Soviet Embassy in Washington, D. C., on 7/31/47.
[redacted] can be located at [redacted] Illinois.

- RUC -

**SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR
ADD. DISSEMINATION**

REFERENCES:

Report of SA [redacted] Washington Field, 9/13 & 19/47
Report of SA [redacted] Detroit, 10/14/47
Milwaukee letter to Director dated October 24, 1947, cc-Denver

DETAILS:

The title of this report is being marked changed to include the name KENNETH O. GOFF which reflects the middle initial of GOFF.

AT ENGLEWOOD, COLO.

GOFF was located at the offices of the Englewood Tabernacle and was interviewed at 11:45 a.m., October 27, 1947, by SA [redacted] and the writer, at which time he advised [redacted] can be located at [redacted] Illinois.

GOFF readily admitted his participation in the placing of signs and placards on the trees and grounds of the Soviet Embassy, Washington, D. C., on July 31, 1947. GOFF dictated the following statement which the writer wrote in longhand and which GOFF signed:

APPROVED AND
FORWARDED:

COPIES OF THIS REPORT

- 5 - Bureau (AMSD)
- 1 - USA, Washington, D.C.
- 4 - Washington Field (1 100-12195)

*1 - Air Force, Sp.
(Field Activities, Va.)
34. Belvoir, Va.)
by request
9-11-64.
BFR:vm*

*CC to [redacted]
ANS
BY: [redacted]
NS Kenneth [redacted]*

*Security Agency
1/11/66
R. P. [redacted]*

*BA: [redacted]
VME
DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
REC'D
OCT 30 1947
CC 105-123*

RECORDED
INDEXED

DVR 105-123

"Englewood Colo.
Oct. 27 1947

"I, Kenneth O. Goff, make the following voluntary statement to [redacted] and [redacted] who have identified themselves to me as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No threats or promises were made to me to make this statement. I understand this statement may be used against me in a court of law.

"I was in Wash. D. C. during the week ending August 3, 1947. In the early part of the week I had occasion to pass the so-called Soviet Embassy located at 1125 Sixteenth Street N.W. I noticed going in and out of the building persons who I have been acquainted with while a member of the Communist Party. This and other events which are embodied in my statement were the reasons for my going with Don Lohbeck to the building located at 1125 Sixteenth St. N.W. and placing on the lawn and trees the signs bearing the inscriptions, 'For Sale, Owners Leaving Soon,' 'Closed, Rat Infested,' 'Murder, Inc.' 'Beware of Spies at Work.' Only Lohbeck and I participated in placing these signs described above. These signs were placed on or about July 31, 1947, at approximately nine thirty in the morning. b7c

"I deny that the building located at 1125 Sixteenth St. N.W. is an Embassy. It is the criminal headquarters of international anti-Christian plotters. My gesture in demonstrating before that building on the morning of July 31, 1947 represented a desperate attempt on my part to call the attention of the American people to the terrible crisis we face. At that time and now I consider a harmless demonstration such as I carried on an educational project which if taken seriously might save America from being victimized by the International Comintern.

"I have read this statement consisting of two pages, and it is true. I have initialed all corrections and signed both pages.

/s/ Kenneth O. Goff

"Witnessed:

/s/ [redacted] Special Agent, FBI Denver 10/27/47

/s/ [redacted] Special Agent, FBI, Denver 10/27/47"

DVR 105-123

GOFF was asked to identify the three individuals appearing in a photograph supplied this office by the Milwaukee Division showing one man holding a hammer and leaning against a sign marked, "Closed, Rat Infested," whom he identified as DON LOHBECK; another man leaning against the sign with a straw hat, blond hair, dark suit and glasses, whom he identified as himself; and another man of whom a portion of his face and body is shown in the picture. GOFF stated that he was not positive whether this individual was [redacted] or a newspaper reporter. GOFF stated that LOHBECK and he drove out to the Soviet Embassy in an automobile owned and driven by [redacted] but that [redacted] did not know the purpose of the trip and he was quite positive that [redacted] did not leave the automobile.

It is to be noted in the referenced report of SA [redacted] that DON LOHBECK identified this third person as [redacted]

For the information of the Springfield Division, the subjects on July 31, 1947, placed signs on the USSR Embassy in Washington which read as follows: "For Sale, Owners Leaving Soon;" "Closed, Rat Infested;" "Murder, Inc.;" and "Beware, Spies Working."

A complaint was filed by the Soviet Embassy with the State Department, which in turn referred the matter to the Attorney General. The Secretary of State in a note to the Attorney General urged that prompt steps be taken to investigate the matter and punish the persons responsible for the action. A memorandum from the State Department pointed out that it was believed a violation of Title 22, Section 255A of the USC, which statute provides substantially that, "It shall be unlawful to display any flag, banner, placard or device, designed or adapted to intimidate, coerce or bring into public odium any foreign Government, party or organization or any officer or officers thereof, or to bring into public disrepute political, social or economical acts used for purposes of any foreign Government."

The following description of GOFF was obtained by observation and interview:

Address:	3406 South Bryant, Englewood, Colo.
Born:	September 19, 1914, Darien, Wisconsin
Height:	5' 7"
Weight:	140 lbs.
Eyes:	Blue
Hair:	Blonde - stew - parted right side

DVR 105-123

Peculiarities:	Right leg missing - wears wooden leg
Complexion:	Light
Occupation:	Minister

ENCLOSURES: TO THE SPRINGFIELD DIVISION - One set of seven photographs of the incident occurring July 31, 1947. (These photographs were made by various newspaper photographers in Washington, D.C.)

TO THE WASHINGTON FIELD - Signed statement taken from KENNETH O. GOFF by SA [redacted] and the writer dated October 27, 1947.

6/C

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

100-352653-25
RECORDED

Assistant Attorney General T. Vincent Quinn
Criminal Division
Director, FBI

March 5, 1948

EX-116

DONALD A. LOHBECK,
REVEREND KENNETH GOFF, was.
FORREST SCHICKEDANZ
INTERNAL SECURITY - X

Reference is made to my memorandum dated February 24, 1948, concerning the above captioned matter.

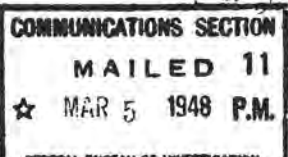
The Washington Field Office of this Bureau has advised that the trial concerning the above named individuals was concluded on February 25, 1948, before Justice Jennings Bailey, United States District Court, District of Columbia, and that the jury returned a verdict of guilty. Defendants Lohbeck and Goff were represented by J. Austin Latimer and Maximillian St. George, and defendant Schickedanz, who was represented by Roger Robb, had previously appeared and pleaded nolo contendere. Immediately following the return of the verdict by the jury, the Counsel for the defendants asked Justice Bailey when he would sentence the defendants and Justice Bailey indicated he would immediately impose a sentence of a fine of \$100 each. Counsel then conferred with the defendants and agreed not to appeal the case and the fines imposed were paid. Assistant United States Attorney William Hitz, who prosecuted this case, stated that with respect to Schickedanz, his case will be heard before another Justice in the District Court and it was believed that the fine imposed upon Schickedanz in all fairness could not be greater than that imposed on the other defendants.

pg
8-3
57

G. I. R. 4

JHM:VMC

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Gurnea _____



Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. D. M. LADD

DATE: 2-25-48

FROM : Mr. J. P. COLE

SUBJECT: DONALD A. LOHBECK
REVEREND KENNETH GOFF, was.,
FORREST SCHICKENDANZ
INTERNAL SECURITY - X.

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. E. A. Tamm	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Carson	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Gurnea	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Hendon	
Mr. Pennington	
Mr. Quinn Tamm	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

As you will recall the above-captioned subjects were arrested for having placed numerous signs on the lawn of the Russian Embassy on 7-31-47.

At 11:55 A. M., today, Supervisor [redacted] of the Washington Field Office telephonically advised that subjects Lohbeck and Goff were found guilty this morning and were fined \$100 each. Subject Schickendanz, who had filed a nolo contendere, was also required to pay a fine of \$100.

The subjects were given 10 minutes in which to decide whether they would file an appeal. They decided against such action and each paid the \$100 fine.

ACTION:

No action is necessary. The above is furnished for your information.

FJB:wma

RECORDED

EX-70

1-352-26
FBI
15 FEB 26 1948

G.I.R. 4

JUL 20 1959 JUL 20 RECD

<p>UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION BUREAU OF DEPARTMENTAL OPERATIONS WASHINGTON 25, D. C.</p> <p>REFERRAL OF CASE TO FBI FOR INVESTIGATION</p>	<p>DATE <u>7-27-59</u> REPLY REFER TO CASE SERIAL NO. <u>(AK) 20,59,941</u></p> <p>NAME <u>LOHBECK, Don</u> <i>aka DONALD ALVIN LOHBECK</i></p>
<p>TO: Honorable J. Edgar Hoover</p> <p>Director Federal Bureau of Investigation Washington 25, D. C. Attention: Mr. G. C. Callan Room 4743</p>	<p>AGENCY Atomic Energy Commission</p> <p>AUTHORITY FOR INVESTIGATION</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> P. L. 298, 82nd Congress, 2nd Session</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> P. L. 920, 81st Congress, 2nd Session</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Executive Orders 10422 and 10459</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Executive Order 10450</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Atomic Energy Act of 1954, 83rd Congress, 2nd Session</p>

This case is referred to you for investigation in view of the information contained in the Basis For Referral specified below. Please furnish copies of your reports of investigation to this office in the regular manner.

BASIS FOR REFERRAL:

- ☒ FBI Files
☐ CSC Security Investigations Index
☒ CSC Reference Files
☐ House Committee on Un-American Activities Files
☐ Office of Naval Intelligence Files
☐ Department of Army Files
☐ Department of Air Force Files
☐ Coast Guard Intelligence Files
☐ Application Form, Personnel Security Questionnaire, or Standard Form 86
☐ Confidential Inquiry Form (s)
☒ Report of previous investigation. Copies attached as indicated under Enclosures.
☐ Report of previous investigation. Report may be reviewed at the Office of Chief, Investigations Division. Arrangements for review may be made by telephoning Code 129, extension 5104.
☒ Other (Specify) **AEC Letter, dated July 13, 1959, File SPC:TFG.**

REMARKS: Please refer to AEC Letter, dated July 13, 1959 (in duplicate), also, report of record search conducted by the Commission at Washington, D. C.

ENCLOSURES:

- 2 Copies of 3 reports of previous investigation.
Form DL-17 DL-17A or DL-34

MCT
REC

- 6 *N 116* - 442830

JUL 20 1959

Kimball Johnson, Chief
INVESTIGATIONS DIVISION

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F. B. I.
JUL 20 2 37 PM '59
SPECIAL INQUIRY SECTION
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

(AE)20.59.

94

PERSONNEL SECURITY QUESTIONNAIRE

LX

INSTRUCTIONS—All sections must be completed. Write "None" when applicable. Type or print all answers. If space is not adequate for complete answers, use the additional space provided under Item No. 27. All addresses must show street number, street, city, and State.

1. NAME (Last, first, middle) LOEBCK, DON		5. DESCRIPTION (Check which) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MALE <input type="checkbox"/> FEMALE				
2. OTHER NAMES (Include maiden name, if married woman) None		RACE	HEIGHT	WEIGHT	COLOR EYES	COLOR HAIR
3. PRESENT ADDRESS 730 Ben Gasper Santa Fe, New Mexico		White	5' 7"	135	Green	Brown
4. ALL OTHER ADDRESSES FOR PAST 15 YEARS		6. (Check which) <input type="checkbox"/> SINGLE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MARRIED <input type="checkbox"/> WIDOW (ER) <input type="checkbox"/> DIVORCED				
DATE		7. BIRTH				
6/57 to date		MONTH DAY YEAR				
3/55 - 6/57		August 20, 1917				
828 Allendale Santa Fe, New Mexico		8. BIRTHPLACE (City, county, State, and country)				
2130 Sappington Rd. Sappington, Missouri		Saint Louis, Missouri, U.S.A.				
6-- Clark Ave. Webster Groves, Missouri		9. CITIZENSHIP: U. S. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALIEN <input type="checkbox"/>				
3204 Hawthorne Ave. St. Louis, Missouri		IF U. S. CITIZEN, INDICATE WHETHER:				
3940 McClallan Ave. Detroit, Michigan		(A) BY BIRTH <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (C) BY NATURALIZATION <input type="checkbox"/>				
8-- Seyburn Ave. Detroit, Michigan		(B) DERIVATIVE <input type="checkbox"/> PETITION NO.				
420 Filmore Ave. St. Louis, Missouri		DATE				
		CERTIFICATE NO.				
		PLACE				
		IF ALIEN, INDICATE ALIEN REGISTRATION NO.				
		DATE OF ENTRY				
		PORT OF ENTRY				
		10. DRAFT BOARD NUMBER AND ADDRESS WITH WHICH REGISTERED				
		11. SOCIAL SECURITY NO.				
		446 - 12 - 2518				
		12. PERMANENT STATION, RANK, AND ADDRESS IF NOW IN MILITARY SERVICE				
		12A. MILITARY SERVICE (Past or Present)				
		SERIAL NOS.	BRANCH	FROM (Yr.)	TO (Yr.)	
13. EDUCATION (All schools above elementary)						
NAME OF SCHOOL		ADDRESS		FROM (Yr.)	TO (Yr.)	DEGREES
Cleveland High School		St. Louis, Missouri		1930	1934	None
Roosevelt High School		St. Louis, Missouri		1933	1933	None
University of Rochester		Rochester, New York		1934	1935	None
Chicago Musical College		Chicago, Illinois		1936	1937	None
14. FOREIGN COUNTRIES VISITED (Since 1930) (Exclusive of military service)						
COUNTRY	DATE LEFT U.S.A.	DATE RETURNED U.S.A.	PURPOSE			
None	None	None	None			

15. EMPLOYMENT (List ALL employment dates including present employment and ALL dates and addresses when unemployed. If any employments required AEC security clearance ("Q"), indicate the company or organization which requested the clearance. Give name or names under which employed if different than name now used.)

DATE FROM-TO	NAME OF EMPLOYER (COMPANY OR ORGANIZATION)	TYPE OF WORK	ADDRESS (Where employed)	REASON FOR LEAVING
9/57-data	Thor-Westcliffe Dev., Inc.	President	302 E. Palace, Santa Fe, N.M.	
3/35-9/57	Self-Employed	Writer	828 Allendale Santa Fe, N.M.	Completed book.
5/53-3/55	Publishers' Press, Inc.	Printing & Publishing	314 S. 6th St. St. Louis, Mo.	Closed business
9/44-5/58	Christian Nat'l. Crusade	Editor	Farnell Bldg. Detroit, Mich.	Started own Business
12/44-4/46	C. O. Camp	Draftsman	1533 S. Grand, St. Louis, Mo.	Discharged
3/44-9/44	Unemployed		Big Flats, N.Y.	
(For period from 12/41 - 3/44: see attached sheets.)				
9/41-12/41	Unemployed		420 Filmore Ave. St. Louis, Mo.	
4/41-9/41	America First Committee	Organizer	6-- Clara Ave. St. Louis, Mo.	Disbanded
9/40-9/41	Self Employed	Musician	Board of Trade, Chicago, Ill.	
			3824 Junata Ave. St. Louis, Mo.	

16. ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP (Include all present membership and all past membership during the last 15 years in all organizations, except labor unions and religious organizations not covered by Question 17 below.)

NAME	ADDRESS	TYPE	FROM-	TO-	OFFICE HELD
Uranium Institute of America, Grand Junction, Colo.		Trade	July, 1958 - data		None

17. ARE YOU NOW, OR HAVE YOU EVER BEEN, A MEMBER OF ANY ORGANIZATION WHICH HAS BEEN DESIGNATED BY THE UNITED STATES ATTORNEY GENERAL AS REQUIRED UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF EXECUTIVE ORDER 104501 (For your convenience, there is attached to this questionnaire as Appendix A, the current list of such organizations. Appendix A is hereby made an integral part of this Personnel Security Questionnaire.)

Answer "Yes" or "No"

18. ARE YOU NOW OR HAVE YOU EVER BEEN A MEMBER OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY, U.S.A., OR ANY COMMUNIST ORGANIZATION?

Answer "Yes" or "No"

19. ARE YOU NOW OR HAVE YOU EVER BEEN A MEMBER OF A FASCIST ORGANIZATION?

Answer "Yes" or "No"

20. ARE YOU NOW OR HAVE YOU EVER BEEN A MEMBER OF ANY FOREIGN OR DOMESTIC ORGANIZATION WHICH IS OR WAS AT ANY TIME A MEMBER OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY, U.S.A., OR ANY COMMUNIST ORGANIZATION?

APPENDIX A

Set forth below is a list of the organizations designated by the Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order No. 10450, as Totalitarian, Fascist, Communist, or Subversive, or as having adopted a policy of advocating or approving the commission of acts of force and violence to deny others their rights under the Constitution of the United States, or which seek to alter the form of Government of the United States by unconstitutional means.

Abraham Lincoln Brigade
Abraham Lincoln School, Chicago, Ill.
Action Committee To Free Spain Now
Alabama People's Educational Association (See Communist Political Association)
American Association for Reconstruction in Yugoslavia, Inc.
American Branch of the Federation of Greek Maritime Unions
American Christian Nationalist Party
American Committee for European Workers' Relief (See Socialist Workers Party)
American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born
American Committee for the Settlement of Jews in Birobidjan, Inc.
American Committee for Spanish Freedom
American Committee To Survey Labor Conditions in Europe
American Committee for Yugoslav Relief, Inc.
American Council for a Democratic Greece, formerly known as the Greek American Council; Greek American Committee for National Unity
American Council on Soviet Relations
American Croatian Congress
American Jewish Labor Council
American League Against War and Fascism
American League for Peace and Democracy
American Lithuanian Workers Literary Association (Also known as Amerikos Lietuviu Darbininku Literaturos Draugija)
American National Labor Party
American National Socialist League
American National Socialist Party
American Nationalist Party
American Patriots, Inc.
American Peace Crusade
American Peace Mobilization
American Poles for Peace
American Polish Labor Council
American Polish League
American Rescue Ship Mission (A project of the United American Spanish Aid Committee)
American-Russian Fraternal Society
American Russian Institute, New York, also known as the American Russian Institute for Cultural Relations with the Soviet Union
American Russian Institute, Philadelphia
American Russian Institute of San Francisco
American Russian Institute of Southern California, Los Angeles
American Slav Congress
American Women for Peace
American Youth Congress
Armenian Progressive League of America
Associated Klans of America
Association of Georgia Klans
Association of German Nationals (Reichsdeutsche Vereinigung)
Association of Lithuanian Workers (Also known as Lietuviu Darbininku Susivienijimas)
Austrian-Organisation der NSDAP, Overseas Branch of Nazi Party

Baltimore Forum
Benjamin Davis Freedom Committee
Black Dragon Society
Boston School for Marxist Studies, Boston, Mass.
Bridges-Robertson-Schmidt Defense Committee
Bulgarian American People's League of the United States of America

California Emergency Defense Committee
California Labor School, Inc., 321 Divisadero Street, San Francisco, Calif.
Carpatho-Rumanian People's Society
Central Council of American Women of Croatian Descent, also known as Central Council of American Croatian Women, National Council of Croatian Women
Central Japanese Association (Beikoku Chuo Nipponjin Kai)
Central Japanese Association of Southern California
Central Organization of the German-American National Alliance (Deutscho-Amerikanische Einheitsfront)
Cervantes Fraternal Society
China Welfare Appeal, Inc.
Chopin Cultural Center
Citizens Committee To Free Earl Browder
Citizens Committee for Harry Bridges
Citizens Committee of the Upper West Side (New York City)
Citizens Emergency Defense Conference
Citizens Protective League
Civil Liberties Sponsoring Committee of Pittsburgh
Civil Rights Congress and its affiliated organizations, including:
Civil Rights Congress for Texas
Veterans Against Discrimination of Civil Rights Congress of New York
Civil Rights Congress for Texas (See Civil Rights Congress)
Colombians
Comite Coordinador Pro Republica Espanola
Comite Pro Derechos Civiles (aka Puerto Rican Comite Pro Libertades Civiles)
Committee to Abolish Discrimination in Maryland (aka Congress Against Discrimination; Maryland Congress Against Discrimination; Provisional Committee to Abolish Discrimination in the State of Maryland)

Committee To Aid the Fighting South
Committee to Defend the Rights and Freedom of Pittsburgh's Political Prisoners
Committee for Constitutional and Political Freedom
Committee To Defend Marie Richardson
Committee for the Defense of the Pittsburgh Six
Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy
Committee for Nationalist Action
Committee for the Negro in the Arts
Committee for Peace and Brotherhood Festival in Philadelphia
Committee for the Protection of the Bill of Rights
Committee To Uphold the Bill of Rights
Committee for World Youth Friendship and Cultural Exchange
Commonwealth College, Mena, Ark.
Communist Party, U. S. A., its subdivisions, subsidiaries, and affiliates
Communist Political Association, its subdivisions, subsidiaries, and affiliates, including:

Alabama People's Educational Association
Florida Press and Educational League
Oklahoma League for Political Education
People's Educational and Press Association of Texas
Virginia League for People's Education
Congress Against Discrimination (aka Committee to Abolish Discrimination in Maryland)
Congress of American Revolutionary Writers
Congress of American Women
Congress of the Unemployed
Connecticut Committee To Aid Victims of the Smith Act
Connecticut State Youth Conference
Council on African Affairs
Council of Greek Americans
Council for Jobs, Relief, and Housing
Council for Pan-American Democracy
Croatian Benevolent Fraternity

Dai Nippon Butoku Kai (Military Virtue Society of Japan or Military Art Society of Japan)
Daily Worker Press Club
Daniels Defense Committee
Dante Alighieri Society (Between 1935 and 1940)
Dennis Defense Committee
Detroit Youth Assembly

East Bay Peace Committee
Eleanor Roosevelt League
Emergency Conference To Save Spanish Refugees (Founding body of the North American Spanish Aid Committee)
Everybody's Committee to Outlaw War

Families of the Baltimore Smith Act Victims
Families of the Smith Act Victims
Federation of Italian War Veterans in the U. S. A., Inc. (Associazione Nazionale Combattenti Italiani, Federazione degli Stati Uniti d'America)
Finnish-American Mutual Aid Society
Florida Press and Educational League (See Communist Political Association)
Frederick Douglass Educational Center
Freedom Stage, Inc.
Friends of the New Germany (Freunde des Neuen Deutschlands)
Friends of the Soviet Union

Garibaldi American Fraternal Society
George Washington Career School, New York City
German-American Bund (Amerikadeutscher Volksbund)
German-American Republican League
German-American Vocational League (Deutsche-Amerikanische Berufsgewerkschaft)
Guardian Club

Harlem Trade Union Council
Hawaii Civil Liberties Committee
Heimwehr Kai, also known as Heikoku Heiki Gimuha Kai, Zaihei Nihonjin, Heiyaku Gimuha Kai and Zaihei Heimwehr Kai (Japanese Residing in America Military Conscription Association)
Hellenic-American Brotherhood
Himode Kai (Imperial Japanese Reservists)
Hinomaru Kai (Rising Sun Flag Society—a group of Japanese War Veterans)
Hokubei Zaigo Shokei Dan (North American Reserve Officers Association)
Hollywood Writers Mobilization for Defense
Hungarian-American Council for Democracy
Hungarian Brotherhood

Idaho Pension Union
Independent Party (Seattle, Washington) (aka Independent People's Party)
Independent People's Party (aka Independent Party)
Independent Socialist League
Industrial Workers of the World
International Labor Defense
International Workers Order, its subdivisions, subsidiaries, and affiliates

Japanese Association of America
 Japanese Overseas Central Society (Kaigai Dobo Chon Kai)
 Japanese Overseas Convention, Tokyo, Japan, 1940
 Japanese Protective Association (Recruiting Organization)
 Jefferson School of Social Science, New York City
 Jewish Culture Society
 Jewish People's Committee
 Jewish People's Fraternal Order
 Jikyoku Inkel (The Committee for the Crisis)
 Johnson-Forest Group (aka Johnsonites)
 Johnsonites (aka Johnson-Forest Group)
 Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee
 Joint Council of Progressive Italian-Americans, Inc.
 Joseph Weydemeyer School of Social Science, St. Louis, Mo.

Kibei Seime Kai (Association of U. S. Citizens of Japanese Ancestry who have returned to America after studying in Japan)
 Knights of the White Camellia
 Ku Klux Klan
 Kyffhauser, also known as Kyffhauser League (Kyffhauser Bond, Kyffhauser Fellowship (Kyffhauser Kameradschaft)
 Kyffhauser War Relief (Kyffhauser Kriegshilfswerk)

Labor Council for Negro Rights
 Labor Research Association, Inc.
 Labor Youth League
 League of American Writers
 League for Common Sense
 Lictor Society (Italian Black Shirts)

Macedonian-American People's League
 Mario Morgantini Circle
 Maritime Labor Committee To Defend Al Lannon
 Maryland Congress Against Discrimination (aka Committee to Abolish Discrimination in Maryland)
 Massachusetts Committee for the Bill of Rights
 Massachusetts Minute for Peace (not connected with the Minute Women of the U.S.A., Inc.)
 Maurice Braverman Defense Committee
 Michigan Civil Rights Federation
 Michigan Council for Peace
 Michigan School of Social Science

Naaka Teikoku Gyunidan (Imperial Military Friends Group or Southern California War Veterans)
 National Association of Mexican Americans (Also known as Asociacion Nacional Mexico-Americana)
 National Blue Star Mothers of America (Not to be confused with the Blue Star Mothers of America organized in February 1942)
 National Committee for the Defense of Political Prisoners
 National Committee for Freedom of the Press
 National Committee to Win Amnesty for Smith Act Victims
 National Committee To Win the Peace
 National Conference on American Policy in China and the Far East (A conference called by the Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy)
 National Council of Americana of Croatian Descent
 National Council of American-Soviet Friendship
 National Federation for Constitutional Liberties
 National Labor Conference for Peace
 National Negro Congress
 National Negro Labor Council
 Nationalist Action League
 Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico
 Nature Friends of America (Since 1935)
 Negro Labor Victory Committee
 New Committee for Publications
 Nichibei Kogyo Kaisha (The Great Fujii Theatre)
 North American Committee To Aid Spanish Democracy
 North American Spanish Aid Committee
 North Philadelphia Forum
 Northwest Japanese Association

Ohio School of Social Sciences
 Oklahoma Committee To Defend Political Prisoners
 Oklahoma League for Political Education (See Communist Political Association)
 Original Southern Klans, Incorporated

Pacific Northwest Labor School, Seattle, Wash.
 Palo Alto Peace Club
 Partido del Pueblo de Panama (Operating in the Canal Zone)
 Peace Information Center
 Peace Movement of Ethiopia
 People's Drama, Inc.
 People's Educational Association (Incorporated under name Los Angeles Educational Association, Inc., also known as People's Educational Center, People's University, People's School)
 People's Educational and Press Association of Texas (See Communist Political Association)
 People's Institute of Applied Religion
 Peoples Programs (Seattle, Washington)

People's Radio Foundation, Inc.
 People's Rights Party
 Philadelphia Labor Committee for Negro Rights
 Philadelphia School of Social Science and Art
 Photo League (New York City)
 Pittsburgh Arts Club
 Political Prisoners' Welfare Committee
 Polonia Society of the IWO
 Progressive German-Americans, also known as Progressive German-Americans of Chicago
 Proletarian Party of America
 Protestant War Veterans of the United States, Inc.
 Provisional Committee of Citizens for Peace, Southwest Area
 Provisional Committee on Latin American Affairs
 Provisional Committee to Abolish Discrimination in the State of Maryland (aka Committee to Abolish Discrimination in Maryland)
 Puerto Rican Comité Pro Libertades Civiles (CLC) (aka Comité Pro Derechos Civiles)
 Puertorriqueños Unidos (Puerto Ricans United)

Quad City Committee for Peace
 Queensbridge Tenants League

Revolutionary Workers League
 Romanian-American Fraternal Society
 Russian American Society, Inc.

Sakura Kai (Patriotic Society, or Cherry Association—composed of veterans of Russo-Japanese War)
 Samuel Adams School, Boston, Mass.
 Santa Barbara Peace Forum
 Schapcos Defense Committee
 Schneiderman-Darcy Defense Committee
 School of Jewish Studies, New York City
 Seattle Labor School, Seattle, Wash.
 Serbian-American Fraternal Society
 Serbian-American Council
 Shinto Temples (limited to State Shinto abolished in 1945)
 Silver Shirt Legion of America
 Slavic Council of Southern California
 Slovak Workers Society
 Slovenian-American National Council
 Socialist Workers Party, including American Committee for European Workers' Relief
 Socialist Youth League (See Workers Party)
 Sokoku Kai (Fatherland Society)
 Southern Negro Youth Congress
 Suiko Shu (Reserve Officers Association, Los Angeles)
 Syracuse Women for Peace

Tom Paine School of Social Science, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Tom Paine School of Westchester, N. Y.
 Trade Union Committee for Peace (aka Trade Unionists for Peace)
 Trade Unionists for Peace (aka Trade Union Committee for Peace)
 Tri-State Negro Trade Union Council

Ukrainian-American Fraternal Union
 Union of American Croats
 Union of New York Veterans
 United American Spanish Aid Committee
 United Committee of Jewish Societies and Landsmanschaft Federations, also known as Coordination Committee of Jewish Landsmanschaften and Fraternal Organizations
 United Committee of South Slavic Americans
 United Defense Council of Southern California
 United Harlem Tenants and Consumers Organization
 United May Day Committee
 United Negro and Allied Veterans of America

Veterans Against Discrimination of Civil Rights Congress of New York (See Civil Rights Congress)
 Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade
 Virginia League for People's Education (See Communist Political Association)
 Voice of Freedom Committee

Walt Whitman School of Social Science, Newark, N. J.
 Washington Bookshop Association
 Washington Committee To Defend the Bill of Rights
 Washington Committee for Democratic Action
 Washington Commonwealth Federation
 Washington Pension Union
 Wisconsin Conference on Social Legislation
 Workers Alliance (Since April 1936)
 Workers Party, including Socialist Youth League

Yiddisher Kultur Farband
 Young Communist League
 Yugoslav-American Cooperative Home, Inc.
 Yugoslav Seamen's Club, Inc.

JUL 20 1959

UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION BUREAU OF DEPARTMENTAL OPERATIONS WASHINGTON 25, D. C. REFERRAL OF CASE TO FBI FOR INVESTIGATION	DATE 7-17-59	IN REPLY REFER TO CASE SERIAL NO. (AE) 20.59.941
	NAME LORNECK, Dan	
TO: Honorable J. Edgar Hoover Director Federal Bureau of Investigation Washington 25, D. C. Attention: Mr. G. C. Callan Room 4743	AGENCY Atomic Energy Commission	
	AUTHORITY FOR INVESTIGATION <input type="checkbox"/> P. L. 298, 82nd Congress, 2nd Session <input type="checkbox"/> P. L. 920, 81st Congress, 2nd Session <input type="checkbox"/> Executive Orders 10422 and 10459 <input type="checkbox"/> Executive Order 10450 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Atomic Energy Act of 1954, 83rd Congress, 2nd Session	

This case is referred to you for investigation in view of the information contained in the Basis For Referral specified below. Please furnish copies of your reports of investigation to this office in the regular manner.

BASIS FOR REFERRAL:

- ☒ FBI Files
- ☐ CSC Security Investigations Index
- ☒ CSC Reference Files
- ☐ House Committee on Un-American Activities Files
- ☐ Office of Naval Intelligence Files
- ☐ Department of Army Files
- ☐ Department of Air Force Files
- ☐ Coast Guard Intelligence Files
- ☐ Application Form, Personnel Security Questionnaire, or Standard Form 86
- ☐ Confidential Inquiry Form (s)
- ☒ Report of previous investigation. Copies attached as indicated under Enclosures.
- ☐ Report of previous investigation. Report may be reviewed at the Office of Chief, Investigations Division. Arrangements for review may be made by telephoning Code 129, extension 5104.
- ☒ Other (Specify) **AEC Letter, dated July 13, 1959, File SFG:TFG.**

REMARKS: Please refer to AEC Letter, dated July 13, 1959 (in duplicate), also, report of record search conducted by the Commission at Washington, D. C.

Kimball Johnson, Chief
 INVESTIGATIONS DIVISION

ENCLOSURES:

- CSC Form 257 with attachments
- ☒ Application Form, 2 copies of PSQ or Standard Form 86.
- ☒ Copies of 3 reports of previous investigation.
- Form DI-17, DI-17A, or DI-34

(10) 20.59.

04

PERSONNEL SECURITY QUESTIONNAIRE

INSTRUCTIONS—All sections must be completed. Write "None" when applicable. Type or print all answers. If space is not adequate for complete answers, use the additional space provided under Item No. 27. All addresses must show street number, street, city, and State.

1. NAME (Last, first, middle) LOBBECK, DON		5. DESCRIPTION (Check which) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MALE <input type="checkbox"/> FEMALE				
2. OTHER NAMES (Include maiden name, if married woman)		RACE	HEIGHT	WEIGHT	COLOR EYES	COLOR HAIR
3. PRESENT ADDRESS 720 Don Gaspar Santa Fe, New Mexico		White	5' 7"	135	Green	Brown
4. ALL OTHER ADDRESSES FOR PAST 15 YEARS		6. (Check which) <input type="checkbox"/> SINGLE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MARRIED <input type="checkbox"/> WIDOW (ER) <input type="checkbox"/> DIVORCED: DATE _____ PLACE _____				
DATE		7. BIRTH MONTH DAY YEAR August 20, 1917				
3/57 to date		8. BIRTHPLACE (City, county, State, and country) Saint Louis, Missouri, U.S.A.				
828 Allendale Santa Fe, New Mexico		9. CITIZENSHIP: U. S. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALIEN <input type="checkbox"/>				
2130 Sappington Rd. Sappington, Missouri		IF U. S. CITIZEN, INDICATE WHETHER: (A) BY BIRTH <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (C) BY NATURALIZATION <input type="checkbox"/>				
6-- Clark Ave. Webster Groves, Missouri		(B) DERIVATIVE <input type="checkbox"/> PETITION NO. _____ DATE _____ DATE _____				
3204 Hawthorne Ave. St. Louis, Missouri		CERTIFICATE NO. _____ PLACE _____ PLACE _____				
3940 McLellan Ave. Detroit, Michigan		IF ALIEN, INDICATE ALIEN REGISTRATION NO. _____				
3-- Seyburn Ave. Detroit, Michigan		DATE OF ENTRY _____ PORT OF ENTRY _____				
420 Filmore Ave. St. Louis, Missouri		10. DRAFT BOARD NUMBER AND ADDRESS WITH WHICH REGISTERED _____				
9/44 - 11/44		11. SOCIAL SECURITY NO. 446 - 12 - 2518				
8/43 - 9/44		12. PERMANENT STATION, RANK, AND ADDRESS IF NOW IN MILITARY SERVICE _____				
13. EDUCATION (All schools above elementary)		12A. MILITARY SERVICE (Past or Present)				
NAME OF SCHOOL		ADDRESS		FROM (Yr.)	TO (Yr.)	DEGREES
Cleveland High School	St. Louis, Missouri	1930	1934	None		
Zooosevelt High School	St. Louis, Missouri	1933	1933	None		
University of Rochester	Rochester, New York	1934	1935	None		
Chicago Musical College	Chicago, Illinois	1936	1937	None		
14. FOREIGN COUNTRIES VISITED (Since 1930) (Exclusive of military service)						
COUNTRY	DATE LEFT U.S.A.	DATE RETURNED U.S.A.	PURPOSE			
France	Aug., 1939	Nov., 1939	Studying			

15. EMPLOYMENT (List ALL employment dates including present employment and ALL dates and addresses when unemployed. If any employments required AEC security clearance ("Q"), indicate the company or organization which requested the clearance. Give name or names under which employed if different than name now used.)

DATE FROM-TO	NAME OF EMPLOYER (COMPANY OR ORGANIZATION)	TYPE OF WORK	ADDRESS (Where employed)	REASON FOR LEAVING
AC 9/57- date	Thor-Westcliffe Dev., Inc.	President	302 E. Palace, Santa Fe, N.M.	
L 3/55-9/57	Self-Employed	Writer	828 Allendale Santa Fe, N.M.	Completed book.
SL 5/55-3/58	Publishers' Press, Inc.	Printing & Publishing	314 S. 6th St. St. Louis, Mo.	Closed business
DE 9/44-5/58	Christian Nat'l. Crusade	Editor	Farwell Bldg. Detroit, Mich. 1533 S. Grand, St. Louis, Mo.	Started own Business
SL 12/44-4/56	C. G. Camp	Draftee	Big Flats, N.Y.	Discharged
SL 3/44-9/44	Unemployed		420 Filmore Ave. St. Louis, Mo.	
(For period from 12/41 - 3/44: see attached sheets.)				
SL 9/41-12/41	Unemployed		6-- Clara Ave. St. Louis, Mo.	
EG 4/41-9/41	America First Committee	Organizer	Board of Trade, Chicago, Ill.	Disbanded
SL 9/40-9/41	Self Employed	Musician	3824 Juniate Ave. St. Louis, Mo.	

16. ORGANIZATION MEMBERSHIP (Include all present membership and all past membership during the last 15 years in all organizations, except labor unions and religious organizations not covered by Question 17 below.)

NAME	ADDRESS	TYPE	FROM	TO	OFFICE HELD
Uranium Institute of America,	Grand Junction, Colo.	Trade	July, 1958 - date		None

17. ARE YOU NOW, OR HAVE YOU EVER BEEN, A MEMBER OF ANY ORGANIZATION WHICH HAS BEEN DESIGNATED BY THE UNITED STATES ATTORNEY GENERAL AS REQUIRED UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF EXECUTIVE ORDER 104501 (For your convenience, there is attached to this questionnaire as Appendix A, the current list of such organizations. Appendix A is hereby made an integral part of this Personnel Security Questionnaire.)

Answer "Yes" or "No"

18. ARE YOU NOW OR HAVE YOU EVER BEEN A MEMBER OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY, U.S.A., OR ANY COMMUNIST ORGANIZATION?

Answer "Yes" or "No"

19. ARE YOU NOW OR HAVE YOU EVER BEEN A MEMBER OF A FASCIST ORGANIZATION?

Answer "Yes" or "No"

20. ARE YOU NOW OR HAVE YOU EVER BEEN A MEMBER OF ANY FOREIGN OR DOMESTIC ORGANIZATION, ASSOCIATION, MOVEMENT, GROUP, OR COMBINATION OF PERSONS WHICH IS OR HAS BEEN DESIGNATED AS A PROHIBITED ORGANIZATION BY THE UNITED STATES ATTORNEY GENERAL?

21. IF YOUR ANSWER TO QUESTION 17, 18, 19, OR 20 ABOVE IS "YES," STATE BELOW, UNDER ITEM NO. 21, OR FURNISH SEPARATE SHEET TO BE ATTACHED TO AND MADE A PART OF THIS QUESTIONNAIRE THE NAMES OF ALL SUCH ORGANIZATIONS, ASSOCIATIONS, MOVEMENTS, GROUPS, OR COMBINATIONS OF PERSONS AND DATES OF MEMBERSHIP. GIVE COMPLETE DETAILS OF YOUR ACTIVITIES THEREIN AND MAKE A BRIEF EXPLANATION YOU DESIRE REGARDING YOUR MEMBERSHIP OR ACTIVITIES.

NAME _____ A. _____ FROM _____ OFFICE HELD _____

None.

22. RELATIVES (Parents, stepparents, foster parents, spouse, divorced spouse or spouses, children, stepchildren, brothers, sisters, stepbrothers, stepsisters, halfbrothers, halfsisters, father-in-law, and mother-in-law, living or dead. Name of spouse should include maiden name and any other names by previous marriage. In the event of marriage subsequent to the execution of this Questionnaire, it will be necessary that data concerning the new spouse be furnished on Form AEC-354.)

RELATION	NAME IN FULL	AGE	ADDRESS	COUNTRY OF BIRTH	PRESENT CITIZENSHIP
Father	Alvin Lohbeck	62	St. 1, Fenton, Mo.	U.S.	U.S.
Mother	Violet (Phalene) Lohbeck	60	St. 1, Fenton, Mo.	U.S.	U.S.
				U.S.	U.S.
				U.S.	U.S.
				U.S.	U.S.

NAME IN FULL	ADDRESS	YEARS KNOWN
		5
		5
		10

23. ANY VIOLATION OF ANY FEDERAL LAW, STATE LAW, COUNTY OR MUNICIPAL LAW, REGULATION, OR ORDINANCE? DO NOT INCLUDE ANYTHING THAT HAPPENED BEFORE YOUR 18TH BIRTHDAY. DO NOT INCLUDE TRAFFIC VIOLATIONS FOR WHICH A FINE OF \$25 OR LESS WAS IMPOSED. ALL OTHER CHARGES MUST BE INCLUDED EVEN IF THEY WERE DISMISSED.

If your answer is "Yes," give in item 25 for each case:
(A) approximate date, (B) charge, (C) place, (D) action taken

A. DATE	B. CHARGE	C. PLACE WHERE ARRESTED AND NAME OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AUTHORITY	D. ACTION TAKEN
1945	Contempt of Court	Chicago, Illinois	Acquitted on appeal.
1946	Disobeying Service Embassy	Washington, D.C.	\$100 fine.

24. PREVIOUS SECURITY CLEARANCE
A. TO YOUR KNOWLEDGE HAVE YOU EVER BEEN INVESTIGATED BY ANY BRANCH OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT? ☒ Yes ☐ No
B. TO YOUR KNOWLEDGE HAVE YOU EVER BEEN REFUSED CLEARANCE BY ANY BRANCH OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT? ☒ Yes ☐ No
If your answer to either question A. or B. is "Yes," please furnish details.

CERTIFICATION
I HAVE READ ALL OF THE ABOVE QUESTIONS AND REVIEWED THE LIST OF ORGANIZATIONS SET FORTH IN APPENDIX A HEREOF. I CERTIFY THAT THE INFORMATION FURNISHED IN ANSWER TO THESE QUESTIONS IS CORRECT AND COMPLETE TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE AND BELIEF AND I UNDERSTAND THAT IT IS OF GREAT IMPORTANCE IN THE CONSIDERATION OF MY ELIGIBILITY FOR SECURITY CLEARANCE. I MAKE THIS STATEMENT TO THE U. S. ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION WITH THE UNDERSTANDING THAT IT WILL BE USED BY THE COMMISSION IN CARRYING OUT ITS DUTY TO PROTECT THE SECURITY OF THE ATOMIC ENERGY PROJECT, AND WITH KNOWLEDGE THAT ANY FALSE STATEMENT OR OMISSION OF MATERIAL FACT MAY BE SUFFICIENT CAUSE FOR REJECTION OF MY APPLICATION OR DISMISSAL AFTER EMPLOYMENT; FURTHER, THAT ANY FALSE STATEMENT HEREIN MAY BE PUNISHED AS A FELONY UNDER SECTION 1001, TITLE 18, U. S. CODE.

(USUAL SIGNATURE OF PERSON FILLING OUT QUESTIONNAIRE) (Sign original only) April 14, 1959 _____

TO BE FILLED OUT BY AGENCY OR FIRM EMPLOYING

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF DUTIES (Description should not reveal classified information)	NAME OF AGENCY OR FIRM
President	Westcliffe Development, Inc.
	102 E. Palace Ave., Omaha, Neb.
	WILL PERSON HAVE ACCESS TO EXCLUSION AREA? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO
	WILL PERSON HAVE ACCESS TO AN EXCLUSION AREA? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO
	(Check the one block applicable)

-(PLEASE REMOVE AND REVERSE CARBON PAPER BEFORE USING THIS SPACE)-

27. ADDITIONAL SPACE FOR FURNISHING INFORMATION REQUESTED IN ITEMS 1 TO 25. (Indicate item numbers to which answers apply).

ITEM NO.	Date	Employer	Type of Work	Where
15	12/41 - 3/42	Fraser Brace Eng. Co., Inc. Weldon Springs, Mo.	Pipefitter	Weldon Springs, Mo.
	6/42 - 8/42	L. Anderson, Inc. 529 Cleveland Ave. St. Paul, Minn.	"	Grand Island, Neb.
	8/42 - 11/42	Rust Engineering Co. 575 Sixth Ave. Pittsburgh, Penn.	"	Paducah, Ky.
	11/42 - 12/42	Riggs Distler & Co., Inc. Patuxent River St. Marys Co., Md.	"	Patuxent, Md.
	12/42-12/42 3/43	R. M. Thornton 1354 Florida Ave., NE Washington, D.C.	"	Washington, D.C.
	3/43 - 3/43	Standard Eng. Co., Inc. 2129 Eye St., NW Washington, D.C.	"	Washington, D.C.
	3/43 - 6/43	The Solvay Process Co. Milton Ave. Solvay, New York	"	Baton Rouge, Louisiana
	6/43 - 9/43	Almirall & Co. Inc. and Nicholas Plmbg. & Htg. Co. P. O. Box 448 Louisville, Ky.	"	Louisville, Kentucky
	9/43 - 12/43	Keighin & Hughes 125 S. Bacon St. Toledo, Ohio	"	Houston, Tex.
	12/43-12/43 3/44	St. Louis Shipbuilding & Steel Co. Foot of Davis St. St. Louis, Mo.	"	St. Louis, Mo.
	3/44 - 3/44	M.W. Kellogg Co. Corp. Foot of Danforth Ave. Jersey City, New Jersey	"	Wood River, Illinois

22.	Relation	Name	Age	Address	Birth	Citizenship
					U.S.	U.S.
					U.S.	U.S.
					U.S.	U.S.
					U.S.	U.S.
	Mother-in-law	Dorothy von Schrenk	67	7530 Milan Ave. University City, Mo.	U.S.	U.S.
					U.S.	U.S.

APPENDIX A

Set forth below is a list of the organizations designated by the Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order No. 10450, as Totalitarian, Fascist, Communist, or Subversive, or as having adopted a policy of advocating or approving the commission of acts of force and violence to deny others their rights under the Constitution of the United States, or which seek to alter the form of Government of the United States by unconstitutional means.

Abraham Lincoln Brigade
Abraham Lincoln School, Chicago, Ill.
Action Committee To Free Spain Now
Alabama People's Educational Association (See Communist Political Association)

American Association for Reconstruction in Yugoslavia, Inc.
American Branch of the Federation of Greek Maritime Unions
American Christian Nationalist Party
American Committee for European Workers' Relief (See Socialist Workers' Party)

American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born
American Committee for the Settlement of Jews in Birobidjan, Inc.
American Committee for Spanish Freedom
American Committee To Survey Labor Conditions in Europe

American Committee for Yugoslav Relief, Inc.
American Council for a Democratic Greece, formerly known as the Greek American Council
American Council: Greek American Committee for National Unity

American Council on Soviet Relations
American Croatian Congress
American Jewish Labor Council
American League Against War and Fascism
American League for Peace and Democracy

American Lithuanian Workers Literary Association (Also known as Amerikos Lietuvi Darbininku Literaturos Draugija)
American National Labor Party

American National Socialist League
American National Socialist Party
American Nationalist Party

American Patriots, Inc.
American Peace Crusade
American Peace Mobilization

American Poles for Peace
American Polish Labor Council
American Polish League

American Rescue Ship Mission (A project of the United American Spanish Aid Committee)
American-Russian Fraternal Society

American Russian Institute, New York, also known as the American Russian Institute for Cultural Relations with the Soviet Union
American Russian Institute, Philadelphia

American Russian Institute of San Francisco
American Russian Institute of Southern California, Los Angeles
American Slav Congress

American Women for Peace
American Youth Congress
American Youth for Democracy

Armenian Progressive League of America
Associated Klans of America
Association of George Klans

Association of German Nationals (Reichsdeutsche Vereinigung)
Association of Lithuanian Workers (Also known as Lietuvid Darbininku Savienijimas)

Ausland-Organisation der NSDAP, Overseas Branch of Nazi Party

Baltimore Forum
Benjamin Davis Freedom Committee
Black Dragon Society
Boston School for Marxist Studies, Boston, Mass.
Bridges-Robertson-Schmidt Defense Committee
Bulgarian American People's League of the United States of America

California Emergency Defense Committee
California Labor School, Inc., 321 Divisadero Street, San Francisco, Calif.
Carpatho-Russian People's Society

Central Council of American Women of Croatian Descent, also known as Central Council of American Croatian Women, National Council of Croatian Women

Central Japanese Association (Heikoku Chuo Nipponjin Kai)
Central Japanese Association of Southern California
Central Organization of the German-American National Alliance (Deutsche-Amerikanische Einheitsfront)

Cervantes Fraternal Society
China Welfare Appeal, Inc.
Chopin Cultural Center

Citizens Committee To Free Earl Browder
Citizens Committee for Harry Bridges
Citizens Committee of the Upper West Side (New York City)

Citizens Emergency Defense Conference
Citizens Protective League
Civil Liberties Sponsoring Committee of Pittsburgh

Civil Rights Congress and its affiliated organizations, including:
Civil Rights Congress for Texas
Veterans Against Discrimination of Civil Rights Congress of New York

Civil Rights Congress for Texas (See Civil Rights Congress)
Columbians
Comite Coordinador Pro Republica Espanola

Comite Pro Derechos Civiles (aka Puerto Rican Comite Pro Libertades Civiles)
Committee to Abolish Discrimination in Maryland (aka Congress Against Discrimination; Maryland Congress Against Discrimination; Provisional Committee to Abolish Discrimination in the State of Maryland)

Committee To Aid the Fighting South
Committee to Defend the Rights and Freedom of Pittsburgh's Political Prisoners

Committee for Constitutional and Political Freedom
Committee To Defend Marie Richardson
Committee for the Defense of the Pittsburgh Six

Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy
Committee for Nationalist Action
Committee for the Negro in the Arts

Committee for Peace and Brotherhood Festival in Philadelphia
Committee for the Protection of the Bill of Rights
Committee To Uphold the Bill of Rights

Committee for World Youth Friendship and Cultural Exchange
Commonwealth College, Mead, Ark.
Communist Party, U. S. A., its subdivisions, subsidiaries, and affiliates

Communist Political Association, its subdivisions, subsidiaries, and affiliates, including:

Alabama People's Educational Association
Florida Press and Educational League
Oklahoma League for Political Education
People's Educational and Press Association of Texas
Virginia League for People's Education

Congress Against Discrimination (aka Committee to Abolish Discrimination in Maryland)

Congress of American Revolutionary Writers
Congress of American Women
Congress of the Unemployed

Connecticut Committee To Aid Victims of the Smith Act
Connecticut State Youth Conference
Council on African Affairs

Council of Greek Americans
Council for Jobs, Relief, and Housing
Council for Pan-American Democracy
Croatian Benevolent Fraternity

Dai Nippon Butoku Kai (Military Virtue Society of Japan or Military Art Society of Japan)

Daily Worker Press Club
Daniels Defense Committee
Danite Aligned Society (between 1935 and 1940)

Dennis Defense Committee
Detroit Youth Assembly

East Bay Peace Committee
Elmhurst Progressive League

Emergency Conference To Save Spanish Refugees (Founding body of the North American Spanish Aid Committee)
Everybody's Committee to Outlaw War

Families of the Baltimore Smith Act Victims
Families of the Smith Act Victims
Federation of Italian War Veterans in the U. S. A., Inc. (Associazione Nazionale Combattenti Italiani, Federazione degli Stati Uniti d'America)

Finnish-American Mutual Aid Society
Florida Press and Educational League (See Communist Political Association)
Frederick Douglass Educational Center

Freedom Stage, Inc.
Friends of the New Germany (Freunde des Neuen Deutschlands)
Friends of the Soviet Union

Garibaldi American Fraternal Society
George Washington Carver School, New York City
German-American Bund (Amerikadeutscher Volksbund)

German-American Republican League
German-American Vocational League (Deutsche-Amerikanische Berufsgemeinschaft)

Guardian Club

Hawaii Trade Union Council
Hawaii Civil Liberties Committee
Heimwehr Kai, also known as Nohkubel Heikei Gimonsha Kai, Zaibei Nihonjin, Heiyaku Gimonsha Kai, and Zaibei Heimusha Kai (Japanese Banding in America Military Conscript Association)

Hellenic-American Brotherhood
Hondo Kai (Imperial Japanese Reservists)
Hinomaru Kai (Rising Sun Flag Society—a group of Japanese War Veterans)

Hokubai Zairo Shokei Dan (North American Reserve Officers Association)
Hollywood Writers Mobilization for Defense
Hungarian-American Council for Democracy

Hungarian Brotherhood

Idaho Pension Union
Independent Party (Seattle, Washington) (aka Independent People's Party)
Independent People's Party (aka Independent Party)

Independent Socialist League
Industrial Workers of the World
International Labor Defense

Japanese Association of America
Japanese Overseas Central Society (Kaigai Doho Chuo Kai)
Japanese Overseas Convention, Tokyo, Japan, 1940
Japanese Protective Association (Recruiting Organization)
Jefferson School of Social Science, New York City
Jewish Culture Society
Jewish People's Committee
Jewish People's Fraternal Order
Jikyoku Iinkai (The Committee for the Crisis)
Johnson-Forrest Group (aka Johnsonites)
Johnsonites (aka Johnson-Forrest Group)
Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee
Joint Council of Progressive Italian-Americans, Inc.
Joseph Weydemeyer School of Social Science, St. Louis, Mo.

Kibei Seinen Kai (Association of U. S. Citizens of Japanese Ancestry who have returned to America after studying in Japan)
Knights of the White Camellia
Ku Klux Klan
Kythaeuser, also known as Kythaeuser League (Kythaeuser Bund), Kythaeuser Fellowship (Kythaeuser Kameradschaft)
Kythaeuser War Relief (Kythaeuser Kriegshilfswerk)

Labor Council for Negro Rights
Labor Research Association, Inc.
Labor Youth League
League of American Writers
League for Common Sense
Liber Society (Italian Black Shirts)

Macedonian-American People's League
Mario Morgantini Circle
Maritime Labor Committee To Defend Al Lanson
Maryland Congress Against Discrimination (aka Committee to Abolish Discrimination in Maryland)
Massachusetts Committee for the Bill of Rights
Massachusetts Minute Women for Peace (not connected with the Minute Women of the U.S.A., Inc.)
Maurice H. W. Defense Committee
Michigan Civil Rights Federation
Michigan Council for Peace
Michigan School of Social Science

Nanka Teikoku Gonyudan (Imperial Military Friends Group or Southern California War Veterans)
National Association of Mexican Americans (Also known as Asociacion Nacional Mexico-Americana)
National Blue Star Mothers of America (Not to be confused with the Blue Star Mothers of America organized in February 1942)
National Committee for the Defense of Political Prisoners
National Committee for Freedom of the Press
National Committee to Win Amnesty for Smith Act Victims
National Committee To Win the Peace
National Conference on American Policy in China and the Far East (A conference called by the Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy)
National Council of Americans of Croatian Descent
National Council of American-Soviet Friendship
National Federation for Constitutional Liberties
National Labor Conference for Peace
National Negro Congress
National Negro Labor Council
Nationalist Action League
Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico
Native Friends of America (Since 1935)
Negro Labor Victory Committee
New Committee for Publications
Nichibei Kogyo Kaisha (The Great Fujii Theatre)
North American Committee To Aid Spanish Democracy
North American Spanish Aid Committee
North Philadelphia Forum
Northwest Japanese Association

Ohio School of Social Sciences
Oklahoma Committee To Defend Political Prisoners
Oklahoma League for Political Education (See Communist Political Association)
Original Southern Klans, Incorporated

Pacific Northwest Labor School, Seattle, Wash.
Palo Alto Peace Club
Partido del Pueblo of Panama (Operating in the Canal Zone)
Peace Information Center
Peace Movement of Ethiopia
People's Drama, Inc.
People's Educational Association (Incorporated under name Los Angeles Educational Association, Inc.; also known as People's Educational Center, People's University, People's School)
People's Educational and Press Association of Texas (See Communist Political Association)
People's Institute of Applied Religion
Peoples Programs (Seattle, Washington)

People's Radio Foundation, Inc.
People's Rights Party
Philadelphia Labor Committee for Negro Rights
Philadelphia School of Social Science and Art
Photo League (New York City)
Pittsburgh Arts Club
Political Prisoners' Welfare Committee
Polonia Society of the IWO
Progressive German-Americans, also known as Progressive German-Americans of Chicago
Proletarian Party of America
Protestant War Veterans of the United States, Inc.
Provisional Committee of Citizens for Peace, Southwest Area
Provisional Committee on Latin American Affairs
Provisional Committee to Abolish Discrimination in the State of Maryland (aka Committee to Abolish Discrimination in Maryland)
Puerto Rican Comité Pro Libertad Civiles (CLC) (aka Comité Pro Derechos Civiles)
Puertorriqueños Unidos (Puerto Ricans United)

Quad City Committee for Peace
Queensbridge Tenants League

Revolutionary Workers League
Romanian-American Fraternal Society
Russian American Society, Inc.

Sakura Kai (Patriotic Society, or Cherry Association—composed of veterans of Russo-Japanese War)
Samuel Adams School, Boston, Mass.
Santa Barbara Peace Forum
Schappes Defense Committee
Schneiderman-Darby Defense Committee
School of Jewish Studies, New York City
Seattle Labor School, Seattle, Wash.
Serbian-American Fraternal Society
Serbian Vidovdan Council
Shinto Temples (limited to State Shinto abolished in 1945)
Silver Shirt Legion of America
Slavic Council of Southern California
Slovak Workers Society
Slovenian-American National Council
Socialist Workers Party, including American Committee for European Workers' Relief
Socialist Youth League (See Workers Party)
Sokoku Kai (Fatherland Society)
Southern Negro Youth Congress
Suiko Sha (Reserve Officers Association, Los Angeles)
Syracuse Women for Peace

Tom Paine School of Social Science, Philadelphia, Pa.
Tom Paine School of Westchester, N. Y.
Trade Union Committee for Peace (aka Trade Unionists for Peace)
Trade Unionists for Peace (aka Trade Union Committee for Peace)
Tri-State Negro Trade Union Council

Ukrainian-American Fraternal Union
Union of American Croats
Union of New York Veterans
United American Spanish Aid Committee
United Committee of Jewish Societies and Landsmanschaft Federations, also known as Coordination Committee of Jewish Landsmanschaften and Fraternal Organizations
United Committee of South Slavic Americans
United Defense Council of Southern California
United Harlem Tenants and Consumers Organization
United May Day Committee
United Negro and Allied Veterans of America

Veterans Against Discrimination of Civil Rights Congress of New York (See Civil Rights Congress)
Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade
Virginia League for People's Education (See Communist Political Association)
Voice of Freedom Committee

Walt Whitman School of Social Science, Newark, N. J.
Washington Bookshop Association
Washington Committee To Defend the Bill of Rights
Washington Committee for Democratic Action
Washington Commonwealth Federation
Washington Pension Union
Wisconsin Conference on Social Legislation
Workers Alliance (Since April 1936)
Workers Party, including Socialist Youth League

Yiddisher Kultur Farband
Young Communist League
Yugoslav-American Cooperative Home, Inc.
Yugoslav Seamen's Club, Inc.

FOR UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT USE ONLY

UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

REPORT OF INVESTIGATION

NAME LOMBECK, DON	ADDRESS 720 San Geronimo Santa Fe, N. Mexico
DATE OF BIRTH 8-30-17	PLACE OF BIRTH Saint Louis, Mo.
POSITION	AGENCY Atomic Energy Commission
TYPE OF CASE MAC only	CSC CASE SERIAL NO AE-30.90.941
PLACE(S) OF INVESTIGATION	PLACE(S) OF RECORD SEARCH Washington, D. C.
DATE(S) OF INVESTIGATION 6-9-59	NAME OF INVESTIGATOR

This report is the property of the United States Civil Service Commission and may be recalled at any time. Transfer of this report to another agency or access to it outside your agency is not permitted without prior consent of the Commission.

Information in this report has been obtained under a pledge of confidence. The sources of information must not be disclosed to the person investigated. He may not be confronted with any information in this report in a manner which would reveal or permit him to deduce the source of the information. Exceptions to this rule are (1) information of public record which could be obtained on request by the general public, and (2) information from Federal personnel records which could be obtained on request by the employer.

The report and its contents must be safeguarded in a manner to prohibit its unauthorized disclosure. Authorized access is limited to those persons who by virtue of their official duty require access to the information contained therein.

The testimony of all witnesses is given in substance unless indicated by quotation marks.

1. **DON LOMBECK**, submitted Form AEC-1, dated 4-4-59, indicating under Item #14 (Employment) the following:

From 1944 to 5-53
Employer: CHRISTIAN NATIONAL CRUSADE
Type of Work: Editor
Addr: Ferrell Bldg., Detroit, Michigan
Reason for Leaving: Started own business

2. The files of the Civil Service Commission reflects the following information:

- A. THE WASHINGTON POST, dated 2-26-48, page 3, reflects an article captioned: "Christian Crusaders' Fined for Placarding Red Embassy." The article reads, in part:

"Two associates of Gerald L. K. Smith yesterday paid \$100 fines each for placarding 'with odium' The Russian Embassy here last July.

"The fines were imposed on * * * DONALD A. LOHBECK, editor of Detroit publication, CROSS AND THE FLAG * * *.

"Both admitted participating in the demonstration before the Embassy, testifying that they did so 'to show the American people that the so-called Russian Embassy is a spy center. * * *

"Goff and LOHBECK, however, proudly testified they are members of Smith's newest venture in arousing the public, the CHRISTIAN NATIONALIST CRUSADE."

- B. The WASHINGTON (D.C.) DAILY NEWS, dated 5-24-45, No page shown, reflects an article captioned: "Hate Experts Criticize Our Use of Atomic Bomb to Lick Japan." The article reads, in part:

"* * * Typical of their most recent activities [U.S. Nationalist groups] was the Congress of Monetary Reform Organization, held in Detroit last weekend. * * *

"The Monetary Reform Groups, through their leaders are associated with Gerald L. K. Smith, rabble rousing head of the America First Party. * * *

"DONALD LOHBECK, secretary to Gerald L. K. Smith, invited delegates to a special meeting conducted by Smith at Detroit's Barium Hotel last Sunday."

- C. Summary of . . . Trends and Developments, Exposing the COMMUNIST Conspiracy, published by the American Legion, Indianapolis, Indiana, Volume 5, No. 8, August 1951, page 1, reflects the following information:

"American Anti-Communist League, which gives a St. Louis, Missouri, street address as 1533 South Grand Avenue, appears to be nothing but another adjunct or subsidiary of the Reverend Gerald L. K. Smith's various enterprises. A recent announcement listed WESLEY SWIFT, of Lancaster, California, as director and JOHN W. HAMILTON, of the above address, and DON LOHBECK as other officials. All three have long been associated with G.L.K. SMITH."

3. The question of Identity has not been resolved.

Reflect the following information: GERALD L.K. SMITH

Transliteration and capitalization suitably shown otherwise indicated

- Hearings before the Committee on Un-American Activities, 79th Congress, 2d Session, Investigation of Un-American Propaganda Activities in the United States, January 30, 1946, reflects the testimony of GERALD L.K. SMITH, 1700 Seaboard, Detroit, Michigan, Director of the AMERICAN FIRST PARTY, and directing organ or editor of the magazine "THE CROSS AND THE FLAG." Mr. SMITH's testimony constituted an attack on Communism, Fascism and Nazism. He stated that he has been smeared constantly as anti-Semitic, anti-religious and thoroughly Un-American, resulting in his request to appear before the Committee to answer these attacks on his loyalty. He refuted all charges that he was anti-semitic, anti-religious, and anything but that he was a loyal American. He stated that he had spent the last 10 years fighting Communism, Fascism and Nazism. He further stated that the AMERICA FIRST PARTY became an official political party under the laws of the State of Michigan on Sept. 1, 1944.
- c. The Washington (D.C.) Times Herald, January 28, 1948, contained an article captioned "Gerald Smith's Party to Enter Mo. Voting." This article states that GERALD L. K. SMITH's publication "CROSS AND FLAG", announced that they had filed a petition to register the CHRISTIAN NATIONALIST PARTY on the Missouri ballot in the November general elections. It is further stated that the CHRISTIAN NATIONALIST PARTY is SMITH's new name for his old AMERICA FIRST organization.
- The (AMERICAN) CHRISTIAN NATIONALIST PARTY has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States as within the purview of Executive Order 10450.
3. The Washington (D.C.) Times Herald, January 7, 1948, contained an article captioned "Gerald Smith's Hitler 'Contact' Report Probed", which is quoted in parts as follows:
- "Reports that GERALD L. K. SMITH, founder of the CHRISTIAN NATIONALIST PARTY, attempted to contact ADOLF HITLER in 1933 through coded correspondence are being investigated by the House Un-American Activities committee, it was learned last night.
- "Committee probes are seeking a letter which is said to be answer to SMITH's queries on the best methods of reaching the Nazi leader ***.
- "The committee is expected to begin hearings on SMITH's activities as leader of America's fascist element early next month *****."
1. The Third Report of the Joint Fact Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, 1947, California Legislature, page 48, reflects the following:

"In 1945, GERALD L. K. SMITH came to Los Angeles for the purpose of delivering a series of addresses. It all alleged by the Communist press, and repeated in many quarters, that SMITH is anti-Jewish, anti-Negro, anti-labor, anti-Catholic; a former member of Pelley's SILVER SHIRTS, a rabble rouser and a Fascist. SMITH vigorously

SECTION INFORMATION

Attachment - 1 of 1

Following:

GERALD L. SMITH

Advertising and capitalization supplied unless otherwise indicated

denied these accusations but admitted that he is vigorously anti-Communist. His appearance in the City of Los Angeles might have gone unnoticed had it not been for the organized efforts of many good citizens, unwittingly led by the Communist Party, to block SMITH's efforts to speak in the Philharmonic Auditorium. This controversy reached such proportions that a Los Angeles Councilman, who had defended SMITH's right to speak, was swept from office in a subsequent recall election. SMITH spoke.

"The controversy over SMITH's appearance in Los Angeles was immediately seized upon by the Communist Party as an excuse for its new front. Robert W. Kenny, President of the National Lawyers Guild (Communist front for attorneys), then Attorney General of the State of California and a candidate for Governor on the Democratic ticket, was selected to 'window-dress' the new organization. The people of Los Angeles were to be mobilized to resist the doctrines of GERALD L. SMITH and telegrams and letters were sent to labor unions and to hundreds of individuals urging attendance at a mass meeting at the Olympic Auditorium in Los Angeles. The meetings was a great success and several thousand dollars in cash was collected for the purpose of financing the organization's program. Thus Mobilisation for Democracy was born."

The SILVER SHIRT LEAGION OF AMERICA has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States as within the purview of Executive Order 10450.

OFFICE MEMORANDUM *** UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: SAC, BALTIMORE

DATE: July 29, 1959

FROM: SAC, ST. LOUIS (116-161443)

SUBJECT: DON LOHBECK, aka
Donald Alvin Lohbeck
CSC - AEA-A

DON LOHBECK was interviewed 7/7/44, by a Special Agent of the St. Louis Office. He furnished the following employment:

BALTIMORE:

From November 14, 1942, to December 14, 1942, employed by Pautexant Naval Air Station, Cedar Point, Maryland, as a steam fitter. He quit because of "ill health." It is noted his questionnaire shows employment by Riggs-Distler Company, Inc., from November, 1942 to December, 1942, at Patuxant River, St. Mary's County, Maryland.

HOUSTON:

In September, 1943, he was employed at the Goodyear Synthetic Rubber Plant, Houston, Texas. He described this employment as having been for a "short period of time."

LOUISVILLE:

From May 11, 1943, to July 23, 1943, employed by Louisville Autodine Company, Louisville, Kentucky, as a steam fitter. He stated he was released in order to find work in the St. Louis area.

- 2 - Baltimore
- ① - Bureau
- 2 - Houston
- 2 - Louisville
- 3 - New Orleans
- 2 - Springfield
- 2 - Washington Field
- 1 - St. Louis (116-161443)

WAH:pjc

116 443-4
NOT RECORDED
6 AUG 3 1959

SL 116-161443

NEW ORLEANS:

AT BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA:

From March 30, 1943, to May 4, 1943, he was employed by Sullivan Process Company, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, as a steam fitter. He was "laid off." In a letter to his draft board 3/13/43, LOHBECK indicated he was then working as a steam fitter for the Foster-Wheeler Corporation. He stated he was doing work at the Baton Rouge Refinery of Standard Oil Company at Baton Rouge, Louisiana. ✓ H

AT LAKE CHARLES, LOUISIANA:

May 5, 1943, to May 9, 1943, by Firestone Rubber Company, as steam fitter at Lake Charles, Louisiana. Quit, unable to locate living quarters. ✓ H

SPRINGFIELD:

From the Fall of 1943, to February 9, 1944, employed by the M. W. Kellogg Construction Company at the Shell Oil Company, Wood River, Illinois. SI

WASHINGTON FIELD:

From December 16, 1942, to January 15, 1943, employed by the Thornton Heating Company, 1352 Florida Avenue, N.E., Washington, D.C. as a steam fitter. He stated he quit this job because it did not involve defense work. ✓ WF

The above offices will make appropriate inquiries to verify this employment and will also check criminal and credit records in these cities.

F B I

Date: July 31, 1959

Transmit the following in _____

PLAIN TEXT

(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL

AIRMAIL

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, LOUISVILLE (116-26623)

AID - TEL

SUBJ: DON LOHBECK, Aka.,
Donald Alvin Lohbeck;
CSC-AEA
BUDED 8/21/59

LOHBECK born 8/20/17, St. Louis, Mo., is president of Thor Westcliffe Development, Inc., Santa Fe, New Mexico, was employed Louisville, Ky., as pipefitter, construction work.

PSQ reflects LOHBECK employed 6/43 - 9/43 by Almirall and Company, Inc., and Nicholas Plumbing and Heating Company, Louisville, Ky. Louisville files reflect Almirall Company, or Almirall Plumbing and Heating Company, located 53 Park Place, New York, N. Y. Nicholas Plumbing and Heating Company, may be identical with Louisville firm by same name.

Investigations Louisville, 1943 and 1944 in Custodial Detention - G and Conscientious Objector matter verified employment of LOHBECK with Ford, Bacon & Davis, from May, 1943 to July 23, 1943. Ford, Bacon & Davis was prime contractor on construction job on which LOBECK employed.

③ - Bureau
2 - Kansas City
3 - Louisville (116-26623)

GWR:jid

(8)

116-442830-6
NOT RECORDED
18 AUG 3 1959

F B I

Date:

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

LS 116-26623

b7C

b7D

UCAB no further attempt will be made to verify Louisville employment inasmuch as LONBECK [redacted] and fellow employees contacted in prior investigations. Attempt will be made to contact [redacted] and who furnished information derogatory insofar as the Conscientious Objector investigation was concerned.

[redacted] advised that one [redacted] whose home address [redacted] Mo., was [redacted] LONBECK for about two weeks in [redacted] at above Louisville address. [redacted] said [redacted] including [redacted] that LONBECK borrowed money from [redacted] including [redacted] and did not repay loans. She advised that LONBECK drank excessively but that [redacted] [redacted] has not been located for recontact.

Kansas City will attempt to locate and interview [redacted] who in [redacted]
[redacted]

re

8/3/59

PLAIN TEXT

REGULAR MAIL

AIRTEL

TO : SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD
FROM : SAC, BALTIMORE (116-49832)
SUBJECT: DON LOHBECK, aka - AB
AEA-A
BUDED 8/21/59

Re Bureau letter, dated 7/22/59.

G-2 file, 18-526552, re LOHBECK was made available through the Commanding Officer [redacted] Central Records Facility, AIC, Fort Holabird, Maryland, and was reviewed on 7/31/59, by IC [redacted]

For information of the Bureau, above G-2 file contains copies of FBI reports dated 1942-1943, captioned "DONALD A. LOHBECK, IS - O, CUSTODIAL DETENTION", St. Louis OO.

There is no indication of any investigation having been conducted by G-2 re LOHBECK.

G-2 indices, however, reflect information re one DONALD A. LOHBECK, not further identified, located at Intelligence Records Section, ACSI, DA, The Pentagon, Washington, D. C., under the following:

Subject: Undesirable Individual
Date of Correspondence: 8/4/42
Date of Basis: 5/29/42
File Number: 201230

Subject: Subversive
Date of Correspondence: 8/5/42
Date of Basis: 4/21/41
File Number: 000 240-ISC

NOT RECORDED
2 AUG 4 1959

2 - Washington Field
1 - Bureau
1 - Baltimore

APP:ef
(4)

116-442830-7
1112830-

BA 116-49832

Subject: Undesirable Individual
Date of Correspondence: 7/4/42
Date of Basis: 5/29/42
File Number: 201230

Subject: Undesirable Individual
Date of Correspondence: 5/18/42
Date of Basis: 5/29/42
File Number: 201230

Washington Field review above cross references,
determine if identical, and report pertinent information.
Baltimore reporting pertinent information contained in G-2
files as having been utilized.

WF

F B I

Date: 8/11/59

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL - REGISTERED
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : SAC, LOS ANGELES
FROM : SAC, DETROIT (116-30671)
SUBJECT: DON LOHBECK, aka,
Donald Alvin Lohbeck
CSC - ABAA
(Buded: 8/21/59)

Re Bureau letter to Detroit, 7/22/59, no copy to Los Angeles,
Denver or Salt Lake City.

The applicant's PSQ dated 4/4/59, reflects he was born 8/20/17,
at St. Louis, Mo.; that from 4/41 to 9/41, he was organizer of
the America First Committee; that from 12/44 to 4/46, he was a
draftee in the Conscientious Objector Camp, Big Flats, N.Y.; and
that from 9/44 to 5/53, he was Editor of the "Christian
Nationalist Crusade" in Detroit and St. Louis, Mo. PSQ reflects
the following relatives:

Father - ALVIN LOHBECK
Age: 62
Route 1, Fenton, Mo.

- 2 - Los Angeles (AM)(REGISTERED)
- ① - Bureau (Info)(AM)(REGISTERED)
- 1 - Albuquerque (Info)(AM)(REGISTERED)
- 1 - Buffalo (Info)(REGISTERED)
- 1 - Chicago (Info)(REGISTERED)
- 2 - Denver (AM)(REGISTERED)
- 2 - Salt Lake City (AM)(REGISTERED)
- 2 - St. Louis (AM)(REGISTERED)
- 2 - WFO (AM)(REGISTERED)
- 1 - Detroit

CEM:EC
(15)

REC-5
EX 105

116-442830-12

NOT RECORDED

13 AUG 12 1959

AIRTEL

DE 116-30671

Mother - VIOLET LOHBECK, nee Phelan
Age: 60
Route 1, Fenton, Mo.

Broth

Siste

Siste

Wife

Son

Daughter

Father-in-law - ~~TRIFON~~ VON SCHRENK
Age: 71
7530 Milan Ave.,
University City, Mo.

Mother-in-law - ~~DOROTHY~~ VON SCHRENK
Age: 67
7530 Milan Ave.,
University City, Mo.

APPROX. 1888

APPROX. 1892

An article in the 12/28/44, issue of the "Detroit News", a daily newspaper, reported that GERALD L. K. SMITH, the America First leader, frequently referred to DONALD A. LOHBECK as "one of my closest associates, whom I have investigated thoroughly and found to be a staunch American Firster".

DE 116-30671

An article in the 12/5/47, issue of the "Detroit News" referred to DON LOHBECK as Editor of GERALD L. K. SMITH's "The Cross and the Flag". This article also reported that LOHBECK described himself as secretary of the America First Party, and that he resided at 3940 McClellan Ave. (The applicant's PSQ reflects residence from 11/44 to 12/48 as 3940 McClellan Ave., Detroit, Mich. It is noted that during part of this time, 12/44, to 4/46, employment was given as Conscientious Objector Camp, Big Flats, N.Y.)

An admission card for a GERALD L. K. SMITH meeting being held 7/1 at the Hotel Fuller, Detroit, was received by the Detroit Office on 6/26/47. This card disclosed that "Don Lohbeck of the Nationalist Youth League will preside".

[redacted] advised in 1945, that a GERALD L. K. SMITH meeting held on 4/24/45, at Kiel Auditorium, St. Louis, Mo., [redacted] who was identified by Informant [redacted] to SMITH, who at that time was in a Conscientious Objector Camp; and [redacted] who at that time was [redacted]

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b7D

[redacted] advised around 1/45, that during DON LOHBECK's absence at Conscientious Objector Camp, Big Flats, N.Y., [redacted] SMITH's downtown office, Detroit, [redacted]

[redacted] on 8/22/46, referred to DON LOHBECK as GERALD L. K. SMITH's right bower.

[redacted] advised on 1/14/47, that DON LOHBECK, chairman of the Nationalist Youth League, organized a public meeting of this League, which was held 10/16/46, at Detroit; and that at this meeting, LOHBECK stated that during a recent convention of the Christian Youth for America, held in Denver, there was established a new organization known as the Nationalist Youth League, and that the purpose of this group was for effective action against the enemies of Christianity, and that it was not proposed as a mass organization, but that they were planning to gather in small groups throughout the country.

DE 116-30671

[redacted] furnished information on 3/19/48, and referred to DON LOHBECK as Editor of "The Cross and the Flag".

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b7D

LOS ANGELES

[redacted] who has furnished reliable information in the past. [redacted] is still employed [redacted] and her identity has always been concealed. On 8/7/59 [redacted] advised that [redacted] presently resides [redacted] telephone number [redacted]

Los Angeles interview DON LOHBECK, and obtain information she can furnish regarding him, including his association with GERALD L. K. SMITH and the latter's associations, his employment by SMITH in Detroit and approximate period. Also obtain information [redacted]

[redacted] Detroit will not include any information from [redacted] in its report. It is suggested Los Angeles refer to your file 100-7945 prior to this interview. Contact of [redacted] must be handled in such a manner [redacted] do not learn of her cooperation with the FBI.

LOS ANGELES

[redacted] Former [redacted] who was last known to reside in the Los Angeles Division. Interview him for information he may have regarding LOHBECK and the latter. Detroit will not include any information [redacted] report.

LOS ANGELES AND ST. LOUIS

Detroit Indices reflect St. Louis in 1952 and Los Angeles in 1954 as origin in case entitled "CHRISTIAN NATIONALIST PARTY OF AMERICA, aka, Christian Nationalist Party", St. Louis file 100-6013, and Los Angeles file 100-7945. The report of SA [redacted] dated 4/2/52, at St. Louis, Mo., reflects

DE 116-30671

origin and officers of "Christian Nationalist Crusade" and the Christian Nationalist Party of America, their aims and purposes of these organizations. This report also contains information regarding "The Cross and the Flag". Inasmuch as the activities reflected in this report occurred during the period of DON LOHBECK's association with these organizations, it is suggested that St. Louis include in its report information explaining connection between "Christian Nationalist Crusade" and the Christian Nationalist Party of America, their purposes, the positions held by LOHBECK, and also characterize "The Cross and the Flag".

DENVER

The Detroit Indices reflect Denver as office of origin in case captioned "NATIONAL YOUTH LEAGUE, aka, Nationalist Youth League". Denver is requested to submit report characterizing this organization and also Christian Youth for America. ReBulet does not reflect a copy to Denver, however, page two of reBulet contains the following:

"DENVER: Reurfile 100-0. Reurlet 12/30/47, entitled 'DONALD LOHBECK; [redacted] INTERNAL SECURITY - X'."

Also, applicant's PSQ lists under Organization Membership: Uranium Institute of America, Grand Junction, Colorado, trade type; membership from 7/58 to present, with no office held.

WFO

Include in your report a characterization of GERALD L. K. SMITH. Refer to Bulet to WFO 4/20/56, WFO file 140-8338.

SALT LAKE CITY

ReBulet does not reflect a copy to Salt Lake City; however, applicant's PSQ dated 4/1/59, lists a reference as [redacted] Utah; known ten years. Interview.

Form
(5-22-59)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Office SALT LAKE CITY	Office of Origin BUREAU	Date 8/19/59	Investigative Period 8/17-18/59
TITLE OF CASE DON LOHBECK, aka, Donald Alvin Lohbeck CSC		CHARACTER OF CASE AAAA	Typed By: [Signature]

REFERENCES

Detroit airtel to Los Angeles, dated 8/11/59.
Salt Lake City airtel to Washington Field,
dated 8/18/59.

- RUC -

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

Thumbnail sketches have not been included in this report for organizations and persons listed herein since they will be included in the report of the principal office in this investigation.

RECEIVED
DET. SBA
8-30-59
SE: 18 1972
AM
B: [Signature]

CC TO: [Signature]
REQ. REC'D. 3-22-66
APR 2 1966
ANS.
BY: [Signature]

Approved [Signature]	Special Agent In Charge	Do not write in spaces below	
Copies made: (5) Bureau (REGISTERED AIR MAIL) 1 - Salt Lake City (116-18449)		116-1432-25	NOT RECORDED 11 AUG 21 1959

3cc TO
CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION
SEP 9 1959

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of
Date:

8/19/59

Office: SALT LAKE CITY

File Number:

SU 116-16449

Title:

DON LOHBECK, aka,
Donald Alvin Lohbeck
CSC

Character:

ARAA

b2

b7D

Synopsis:

[redacted] Utah [redacted]
with DON LOHBECK from [redacted] in connection
with the printing and publishing of "The Cross And The
Flag", the house organ of GERALD L. K. SMITH and his
Christian Nationalist organization. LOHBECK considered
to be sincere, patriotic American by [redacted] and to be ex-
tremely anti-Communist, anti-Jewish and anti-integration-
ist but nonviolent in his views and actions. LOHBECK has
broken with GERALD L. K. SMITH on a personal basis but
details are not known.

- RUC -

DETAILS:

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
INTERVIEW REPORTDate August 19, 1959

The following information was furnished by [redacted]

[redacted] where he is
employed:

[redacted] has known DON LOHBECK since [redacted]
[redacted] was at that time working in St. Louis, Missouri, at a
[redacted] Part of the work of this [redacted] was the
[redacted] "The Cross And The Flag", which was the house
organ of GERALD L. K. SMITH and his Christian Nationalists.
DON LOHBECK at the time was the Editor of "The Cross And
The Flag" and was very close to GERALD L. K. SMITH. "The
Cross And The Flag" was published by the Christian Nation-
alist Press in 1951. DON LOHBECK was in charge of the
publishing activities of the Christian Nationalist Press,
which published numerous pamphlets, leaflets and booklets
in addition to "The Cross And The Flag". These dealt ex-
clusively with matters of interest to the Christian
Nationalists.

On one occasion in connection with the [redacted]
of "The Cross And The Flag" [redacted]
[redacted] of the Christian Nationalist Press which were
critical of the printing job being done on "The Cross And
The Flag". [redacted]

[redacted] and as a result of this conversation
[redacted]

Late in 1952 or early in 1953 the Christian
Nationalist Press became the Publishers Press. LOHBECK
continued to be the principal editor and the principal
person in charge, and represented GERALD L. K. SMITH. In
January, 1954, the Publishers Press was dissolved and at
this time LOHBECK separated from SMITH. Business reasons
are believed to have been the basis of the separation at
the time. [redacted] continued [redacted] with
LOHBECK until late in [redacted] by this time
LOHBECK's dissociation with SMITH had become complete and

Interview with [redacted] File # 116-16449
on 8/17/59 at Salt Lake City, Utah Date dictated 8/18/59

SU 116-16449

LOHBECK and SMITH were no longer on speaking terms. The exact reason for this break in friendship is not known [redacted] but it appeared to be based more on personal factors than on ideological differences.

[redacted] has had no personal contact with LOHBECK and has had only infrequent correspondence. About 1956 LOHBECK had a book he had written published by one of the large publishers in either New York City, New York, or Chicago, Illinois. The title of this book was "PATRICK HURLEY". It dealt with the life of General PATRICK HURLEY. [redacted] read the book and considered it to be a well-written book and essentially faithful to the life of General HURLEY. [redacted] recalls nothing in the book of a controversial nature. [redacted] does not know at this time where his copy of the book is.

[redacted] with LOHBECK and [redacted] from the Santa Fe, New Mexico, [redacted] of LOHBECK's [redacted] believes LOHBECK is presently residing in Santa Fe, New Mexico.

[redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted] agreed with LOHBECK in his ideas of positive Christianity and positive active patriotism to the United States. [redacted] parted company with LOHBECK on LOHBECK's extreme anti-integrationist views, which seemed to deny to Negroes many rights which every human being deserves. He also disagreed with LOHBECK in matters pertaining to LOHBECK's extreme anti-Jewish views, since LOHBECK felt that since the Jews were not Christians, they did not deserve all of the rights which Christians have in the United States, because he considered the United States to be a nation set up primarily for Christians.

LOHBECK was also extremely anti-Communist in his views and frequently expressed that Communists did not deserve to have their rights as American citizens upheld, since they had forfeited these rights by their foreign ideology.

SU 116-16449

LOHBECK was politically extreme in his views against integration and against the Jewish people, but his views stopped short of the advocacy of anything except legal means for avoiding integration and controlling what LOHBECK considered to be the Jewish problem. He at no time made any statements which could be construed as the advocacy of violence, although it is possible that some of LOHBECK's views, specifics not recalled, might incite others to violence.

LOHBECK is a patriotic American and is most sincere in his desire for the survival and growth of the United States. [] is certain that LOHBECK would do what LOHBECK considers to be best for the United States under all circumstances, but is not certain what LOHBECK would do in a given situation if rules under which he was working seemed to be in opposition to his own views pertaining to what was best for the United States.

LOHBECK is a devout Christian in a positive manner and frequently expressed the importance of making Christianity a definite force in political American life. He is not an orthodox Christian and may not belong to any specific church. LOHBECK claims that all his views, including those which are anti-Jewish and anti-integrationist, are his interpretation of true Christianity. LOHBECK views his activities to a great extent as Christian activities rather than political activities.

LOHBECK is a moral individual and drinks only with moderation. He places great emphasis on the importance of the American home.

[] has had no contacts since [] LOHBECK which would place him in a position to judge whether LOHBECK since that time has changed his views pertaining to any of the topics set out above.

[] would be willing to testify before a Government Hearing Board pertaining to the information set out only if he were subpoenaed and his expenses paid. He considers that if he testified, he would be testifying for LOHBECK and is of the opinion the information he has furnished is entirely favorable to LOHBECK.

SU 116-16449

[] declined to furnish a signed statement since he might change his opinion on some of the information furnished. He said that at the present time he considered the information he furnished to be entirely correct but that in thinking the matter over he might reconsider some of his statements.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of:
Date:

S [REDACTED]
August 19, 1959

Office: ST. LOUIS

File Number:

SL 116-161443

Title:

DON LOHBECK

Character:

CSC - AEA-A

Synopsis:

DON LOHBECK was Secretary of the Christian Nationalist Crusade and Editor of its official organ, 'The Cross and the Flag.' Ran for Governor of Missouri 1952, on platform of "The Christian Nationalist Party of Missouri", an organization established by the Christian Nationalist Crusade. LOHBECK and other leaders of Crusade reported to have had as objectives (1) obtaining financial gain, (2) distributing anti-semitic and anti-Negro propaganda, and (3) obtaining political power. LOHBECK reported to have stated he (and his colleagues) would not let a "Jew constructed constitution keep them out of power, that an effort would be made to get into power legally but if this proved impossible "look what happened in Germany." In speech over KSD-TV 3/3/51, LOHBECK said the U. S. has been "captured by Jew - Communists, Jew - shysters and Jew - hoodlums . . . No American boy should be fighting in Korea." Information regarding applicant's inability to pay indebtedness set out. Traffic violations, 1953 - 1954, set out.

- RUC -

ENCLOSURE: Copy of television speech made by DON LOHBECK over KSD-TV, St. Louis, Missouri, on March 3, 1951.

DETAILS: AT ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI:

This case was referred to the FBI by the Civil Service

SL 116-161443

The FBI conducted an investigation of the applicant under the caption "DONALD ALVIN LOHBECK, Selective Service, Conscientious Objector." The FBI also conducted an investigation of the applicant under the caption "DONALD A. LOHBECK, Security Matter - G" and the results were furnished to the Atomic Energy Commission.

EMPLOYMENT

On July 28, 1959, [redacted] St. Louis Ship Building and Steel Company, 611 East Marceau, advised that he has no employment records available for the period the applicant was reportedly employed by this company.

He also stated that he was not personally acquainted with the applicant and knew of no one with the company who might know the applicant. [redacted] suggested the possibility that the applicant may possibly have worked with some outside contractor doing work for the St. Louis Ship Building and Steel Company.

The 1955 St. Louis City Directory lists the Publishers Press Corporation of America, 2117 Gravois Avenue, and shows DON LOHBECK, President, VIRGINIA LOHBECK, Vice President - Treasurer, and indicates that they published political publications.

NEIGHBORHOOD

On August 13, 1959, [redacted] advised SA [redacted] their address was formerly [redacted]. She stated the applicant and his wife [redacted] [redacted] She stated this family did not spend much time at home and when they were home they did not associate with other neighbors. She said that she had heard, source not recalled, that this family owed a number of bills when they moved. She stated that since she did not have any association with this family she did not feel she could comment on their character, reputation, associates or loyalty.

On August 13, 1959, [redacted] formerly [redacted] advised SA [redacted] she

SL 116-761443

recalled the applicant and family residing in the neighborhood for a little over a year about 4 or 5 years ago. She stated she did not have any contact with this family and did not feel she was in any position to comment on their character, reputation, associates or loyalty.

The above further advised there are no other neighbors who would be acquainted with the applicant.

SL 100-161443

MISCELLANEOUS

On July 28, 1959, [redacted] furnished the following signed statement to SA [redacted]

"St. Louis, Mo.
July 28, 1959

"I, [redacted], do make the following voluntary statement to [redacted] who has identified himself as a Special Agent of the FBI.

[redacted]
the presence of Mr. Lohbeck [redacted]

"I began attending meetings of the Christian Nationalist Crusade in St. Louis, Mo. sometime in the fall of 1950. At about that time I [redacted]

[redacted] St. Louis, Mo.

"I immediately became acquainted with Don Lohbeck, secretary of the Christian Nationalist Crusade (CNC), and [redacted] who was [redacted] Gerald [redacted] Smith was Chairman and [redacted]

"Don Lohbeck was also editor of "The Cross and The Flag", monthly publication of CNC. He ran the office at 1533 S. Grand Blvd.

"Don Lohbeck continued to hold both positions, i.e., secretary and editor until CNC moved from St. Louis to Los Angeles early in 1952. [redacted]

"Don Lohbeck ran for Governor of Missouri in the general elections in Nov. 1952. The Christian Nationalist Party of Mo. was set up by representatives of CNC to comply with the Mo. election laws and it was on this ticket that Lohbeck ran.

"Between 1950 and 1952 I heard Don Lohbeck make many public speeches, some were at the St. Louis House, some

116-161443

at Kiel Auditorium and some at CNC headquarters. I frequently heard him denounce the Negro and Jewish races. He said the Negroes should be returned to Africa and there should be no 'mongrelization' of the races. He accused the Jewish race of being responsible for the Communist movement; that Jewry and Communism are synonymous. While I never heard Lohbeck preach or advocate violence directly, his remarks were certainly inflammatory in nature.

"Sometime, probably in 1951, Lohbeck and others in CNC circulated petitions in Fairgrounds Park, St. Louis, urging that Negroes be kept out of the swimming pool. This had been restricted to members of the white race but the city had ordered it desegregated.

"I haven't seen Don or [redacted]
I seldom saw [redacted] She
[redacted] assumed she
[redacted] but she said
nothing.

"The Christian Nationalist Crusade had no formal membership, that is no cards were issued. Smith was seldom in St. Louis. Don was a somewhat twisted personality, certainly egotistical, probably frustrated. He appeared to be sincere in his statements. CNC was dedicated to a kind of super nationalistic theory. It opposed the U. N. and once burned its flag. It openly opposed the Jewish race and to a lesser extent the Negro race. Many articles appeared in 'The Cross and the Flag' criticizing President Eisenhower as a Jew.

"I have read this three page statement and it is correct.

[redacted]
"Witness: [redacted] Special Agent, FBI,
St. Louis, Mo."

On July 30, 1959, [redacted] furnished the
following signed statement to SA [redacted]

SL 116-161443

"St. Louis, Mo.
July 30, 1959

"I, [redacted]
Mo., make the following voluntary statement to [redacted]
[redacted] who has identified himself as a special
agent of the FBI.

[redacted]
[redacted] of Don Lohbeck [redacted]
his attorney.

"I was active in the Christian Nationalist Crusade
(CNC) [redacted] Their headquarters
were at 1533 S. Grand Blvd., St. Louis, Mo. Don Lohbeck
was secretary of the Party during this period and ran
the office on Grand Blvd. Gerald L. K. Smith, Director
of the Crusade, was seldom in St. Louis. Don Lohbeck was
also editor of 'The Cross and The Flag', official monthly
publication of the crusade.

[redacted]
of CNC. Mrs. E. M. (Gerald L. K.) Smith was treasurer.

"I attended numerous meetings of CNC in St. Louis
from August 1949 to June 1950, and spent considerable time
at CNC headquarters.

"In my opinion the CNC leaders, including Don Lohbeck
had as their primary purposes (1) financial gain, (2) the
distribution of anti-semitic and anti-Negro propaganda,
and (3) obtaining political power.

"Don Lohbeck and other leaders, through 'The Cross
and The Flag' and in speeches, at first contended Negroes
and Jews are synonymous with Communism and as such must
be opposed. Later the line was changed and they began
to preach the doctrine that the Negro is being misled by
the Jew, and needs enlightenment. They said contrary to
earlier pronouncements, that there are a few "good Jews"
but a majority are not. They wanted to impeach Supreme
Court Justice Felix Frankfurter, and called him, along
with former Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau
and Bernard Baruch, an 'unholy trinity.'

SL 116-161443

"Don Lohbeck and the other CNC leaders regarded it as their duty to warn everyone about these individuals and said they were prime Jewish leaders in the U. S. Don Lohbeck made statements in private conversations just as he did in public speeches and in 'The Cross and The Flag.'

"I never heard Don Lohbeck publicly advocate violence. However, [redacted] I heard him say, a 'Jew constructed constitution' would not keep them out of power. He also said an effort would be made to get into power legally, but if this proved impossible, 'look what happened in Germany.'

[redacted] but I can't recall any statements by her along this line.

"I have read this statement of 3 pages and it is correct.

"Witness

[redacted]
Special Agent, FBI, St. Louis, Mo.
7/30/59"

During 1951, Mr. EDWARD W. HAMLIN, Commercial Manager of Station KSD-TV, St. Louis, Missouri, furnished a copy of a political campaign speech made by DON LOHBECK, Christian Nationalist Party, candidate for Congress in the Eleventh Missouri District, which was broadcast over television station KSD-TV on Saturday, March 3, 1951.

A photostatic copy of the above speech is attached.

On July 29, 1959, [redacted] KSD-TV, advised SA [redacted] that HAMLIN is deceased and that the file copy of LOHBECK's speech has been destroyed.

SL 116-162443

CREDIT AND ARREST

The files of the Commercial Rating Company were reviewed on July 28, 1959 and reflected that DON LOHBECK, [redacted] resided at Box 2130, Sappington, Missouri, in 1953, and a prior address is shown as 3204 Hawthorn, St. Louis, Missouri. Employment is shown in 1954 as Publishers Press Corporation of America, DONALD LOHBECK, President, VIRGINIA LOHBECK, Treasurer. A prior employment is listed for DON LOHBECK as Editor, Christian Nationalist Crusade.

These records reflect that in 1955 Gale and Company reported a past due account of \$544.75 and an address as Santa Fe, New Mexico. Also in 1955, the Mercantile Trust Company reported an account charged to profit and loss due to the amount owing of \$2,904.66.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
INTERVIEW REPORT

July 31, 1959

On July 29, 1959 [redacted]
Gale and Company, 323 North Spring Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri,
furnished the following information. The records of Gale and
Company, a finance company, show that it purchased a note for
\$1,307.40, September 2, 1952, signed by DON LOHBECK, Box 2130,
Sappington, Missouri. This was secured by a mortgage on a 1951
Cadillac.

LOHBECK, whose last address was shown as 828 Allendale,
Santa Fe, New Mexico, defaulted on a payment in May, 1955 and
again in June, 1955. The car was repossessed by the National
Auto Claim Company, Santa Fe, New Mexico, and sold July 28, 1955
for \$561.75. This was the amount then owing. It was sold to
the Bennie Moore Used Car Lot in Santa Fe.

[redacted] who stated he did not desire to execute
a signed statement, said his company's records are available
upon issuance of a subpoena directed to him.

Interview with [redacted] File # 116-161443
on 7/29/59 at St. Louis, Missouri Dictated: 7/31/59

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
INTERVIEW REPORT

August 4, 1959

[redacted] Mercantile Trust Company, St. Louis, Missouri, advised that records of this institution reflect that they purchased a loan from Davidson Sales and Service Company, St. Louis, Missouri, for two machines which had been sold to DON LOHBECK. These machines consisted of a Davidson Dual Offset Press and two Davidson Fourway Folders with AC motors. These records further reflect that LOHBECK refused to accept these goods and turned them back to Davidson.

The records also reflect that LOHBECK subsequently went bankrupt, skipped, and the bank was unable to locate the property.

The original loan on this machinery was for \$4,840.98 and a balance was due of \$2,904.66, which was charged off to profit and loss.

[redacted] stated that he was not personally acquainted with LOHBECK.

[redacted] advised that these records would be available upon issuance of a subpoena directed to [redacted] Mercantile Trust Company, St. Louis, Missouri.

Interview with [redacted] File # SL 116-161443
on 7/28/59 at St. Louis, Missouri Dictated: 8/3/59
by Special Agent [redacted] slp

SL 116-161443

The records of the St. Louis Police Department, as reviewed on July 28, 1959, reflect the following arrests for DONALD LOHBECK, date of birth August 20, 1917, residing at Sappington, Missouri:

5/18/53 Speeding, nolle prossed.

9/8/54 Expired State auto license and no State operators license. Fined \$10.00 and costs.

11/23/54 Failure to appear on summons, fined \$5.00 and costs.

12/15/54 Speeding, fined \$10.00 and costs.

(The following is a copy of a political campaign speech by Don Leidesch, Christian Nationalist Party candidate for Congress, in the Eleventh Missouri District, broadcast over television station KSD-TV Saturday, March 3, 1951. He was a candidate in a special election held March 9.) (Underlining added.)

TELEVISION BROADCAST — SATURDAY, MARCH 3, 1951

On this station, last November, I warned you that if the politicians of the old parties were returned to office we would be once again taken down the road toward rationing, price controls and wage controls. Well, those things are here.

I warned you that unless you protested, the Jewish-Communist agitators of mongrelization would be trying to put negroes into your white schools. Today, in Jefferson City, a Bill has passed out of Committee and is waiting to be voted on that would make it the law that black and white be mixed in the public schools.

Remember — last November I told you that the men in charge of our State Department, supposedly patriotic Americans, were the men who gave China to the Communists — and were going to use the Korea affair as a way to destroy American blood and bring back rationing and controls here at home. 52,000 Americans killed or wounded in Korea prove that I was right.

We, in the Christian Nationalist Party, are ready at all times to stand on the record of what we said or did. We fought and opposed the appointment of a Red sympathizer, Jewess Anna Rosenberg to a position of power in the Government. We fought and opposed the attempts to force the negroes into our homes and schools.

there will be a third candidate in a special election -- there's a
Republican and a Democrat -- and I am the candidate of the Christian
Nationalist Party.

The newspapers of St. Louis haven't told you that -- because they
don't want you to know that Dan Lohbeck, or the Christian Nationalist Party,
even exist. There is a law in effect that says that any radio station that
calls time to one candidate -- must sell the same amount of time to all
other candidates for the same office. Well, several of the radio stations
in St. Louis have refused to sell any more political time to any candidate --
in order to keep us from telling you that the United States of America has
been captured by Jew-Communists, Jew-chrysters and Jew-handlins. And that if
you don't wake up now, and organize, and vote right -- America will be a
mongrelized, regimented, Communized slave-pan -- just like Russia and Poland --
and even England are today.

But any man, or organization that dares to challenge Yiddish power
is marked for destruction -- he is silenced, smeared. But there are broadcast-
ing so many of us who are being silenced and smeared that we are getting too big
to be handled.

Some of the methods used to fight us and the Christian Nationalist
Party are actually funny -- for instance, a New Deal Congressman has now
introduced a bill that would make it a crime for anyone to say anything
against the Swish traitors -- over television. Why, 99 out of every 100
persons on television is a Jew -- and the only person who has ever spoken
out and said that all fourteen men spoken arrested were Jews, that none
one of the eleven Communists arrested for sedition were Jews, that the last-
ing Communist minister in David Lawrence's brother -- the only person who

of America is full of Jews -- ~~There isn't any of them in America~~
Wrote Open House -- in San Antonio. And now the New Deal congressmen are
pushing a special law to keep us from telling you these truths.

I am a Christian. And I don't believe that in the United States
of America the command of my Lord Jesus Christ should be allowed to hold
any positions of power or importance.

I am a white man. And I don't believe that there should be any
mixing of the black and white races -- either in the schools, or in the
homes, or in the swimming pools.

I am an American. And I don't believe that we should allow any
Communists, or fellow travelers to run our government. I believe that
every Communist in America should be thrown into jail -- even if he is the
Secretary of State.

Now the Democrats have a candidate for Congress in the special
election to be held next Friday -- he is the Jewish criminal lawyer Morris
Thurman's candidate. This Democrat says he will support the policies of
Harry Truman. That makes him either very brilliant, or insane, because I
don't think that even Harry Truman knows what Harry Truman's policies are.

The Republicans have a candidate for Congress in the special election --
but the only reason he has given us as to why you should vote for him -- is
because the Democrat is such a terrible fellow.

But I disagree with him -- if there is anything worse for America
than a New Dealer -- it is a "Pro-Test" Republican.

There are a few men in public life, today, who have risked their
reputation and even their lives in order to warn the American people of the

How Pearson as a voice for Communism. He has exposed the whole crowd of
Communists at work in our State Department. Senator McCarthy has done a
patriot's job - and his own Republican Party has joined with the Communists,
the Post-Dispatch, and the New Dealers in trying to ouster him.

When you vote next Friday - remember, I am the only candidate who
has openly stated that "if I am elected to Congress I will support Senator
McCarthy 100% in his fight against Communist traitors."

It is easy for the old party politicians to fight Communism off in
Europe or Asia -- but the closer home it gets, the harder it is for them
to talk about it. Don't talk about the hundreds of Reds on our Federal
payrolls - it might be called anti-Semitism. And above all things, these
old party politicians don't dare fight Communism right here in St. Louis.
And there is plenty of it to fight.

If all you read are the St. Louis newspapers, you will think that
the only Communist in St. Louis is the old party hack -- William Scottow.

If all that you hear are the old party politicians, you will think
that the only political boss in St. Louis is the Russian-born Morris Shuster.

But you know better - and I know better.

One of the centers of Marxist propaganda -- and Communist propaganda
is right here in St. Louis. And if I am elected to Congress I shall demand a
public investigation of this refuge for subversive characters -- Washington
University.

I could spend an hour telling you about Washington University -
telling its department at a time. But, as an example of what should be
brought out in a special Congressional investigation of Communist activity

The dean of this school at Washington University is Kenneth E. Erdson. On November 2, 1960, in connection with a special committee of the Congress of the United States a list was submitted in which certain persons were named as members of the Professional Branch of the Communist Party in St. Louis. The names of this list were listed at Communist headquarters as members, fellow travelers, and sympathizers. The name of Kenneth E. Erdson, artist, appears on that list.

That might not be incriminating -- but one of the chief instructors at Washington University Art School -- under Kenneth Erdson, is Paul Berlin. Paul Berlin has been, or is, a member of four different organizations that have been cited as Communist or Communist-front organizations by the Attorney General of the United States, or the Congressional Committee Investigating Un-American activities. And one of these organizations was the Communist Workers Alliance organized by the former head of the Communist Party in Missouri -- the Joe Herbert Benjamin.

That's two of them -- enough to make you ask, "What's going on out there?" But that isn't all.

Another instructor at Washington University Art School is Syd Fucini. Fucini was, or is, a member of several organizations cited as Communist or Communist-front organizations. He was a member of the Board of Directors of the Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences and Professions, Minnesota Division. About this organization the Communist Party itself boasted:

"To build the Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences and Professions, and it is a great political weapon."

Communist created and Communist controlled by the California Committee
Investigating Un-American Activities.

That is just a portion of the story of Marxist propaganda now on
the campus of Washington University -- that is just one department. I haven't
mentioned the story about scientist who had a long warm conversation with the
Russian consul in San Francisco -- and who is now at Washington University.

And it isn't my fault that they are all Jews.

But if I am elected to Congress in the special election to be held
next Friday I shall demand public hearings be held in St. Louis to expose to
you what is being taught you and your children -- and who it is that is
teaching them.

Our government is undermined with treason -- no one speaks for
America. But the solution to the problems that face us are not difficult --
if we base our thoughts and actions on the welfare of our nation -- the
preservation of our faith -- the integrity of our race. Under the principle
of One Faith -- one Race -- One Nation we can solve our problems.

No American boy should be fighting in Korea -- but our State Depart-
ment wants them fighting there -- so that you can be regimented, and rationed
and taxed.

The Chinese Nationalists under Chiang Kai-Shek want to fight in Asia.
We should arm them and advise them and turn them loose on Stalin's puppets
who are now killing Americans. The Japanese hate Communism. We should arm
them -- put them under American officers and turn them loose on the Chinese
 Reds and their Russian allies.

And we could bring every American soldier back home and let Asia take
on the fighting to save Asia from Communist conquest.

In Europe — we should not risk one drop of American blood.
France and England would soon get ready to fight Communism if we stopped
feeding them and supporting them. And we should see Germany, under German
officers, and Stalin would soon be back defending Stalingrad. And America
and Americans would be safe.

But the Japs and the Communists, the mongrels and the stuffed-
shirts are running America — and they don't want us to win.

If you elect me to Congress at the special election next Friday
these are the very things for which I will fight as long as God gives me
breath to speak.

Thank you.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Reporting Office DETROIT	Office of Origin BUREAU	Date 8/20/59	Investigative Period 8/5-18/59
TITLE OF CASE DON LOHBECK, aka Donald Alvin Lohbeck CSC		Report made by SA [redacted]	Typed By: GMC
		CHARACTER OF CASE ALPAA	

REFERENCE: Bureau letter to Detroit, 7/22/59.
Detroit airtel to Los Angeles, 8/11/59.

- RUC -

INFORMANTS

Detroit [redacted]

Careful consideration has been given to the source concealed and a T symbol was utilized only where identity must be protected.

CC TO: **SOB**
REC'D: **SEP 18 1972**
[redacted] **AEH**

CC TO: **DETROIT**
REQ. REC'D: **APR 2 1966**
ANS. BY: **[signature]**

CC TO: **State (8/1/59)**
REQ. REC'D: **NOV 13 1964**
[redacted]

Approved [signature]	Special Agent In Charge	Do not write in spaces below
Copies made: ② - Bureau (AMSD) 1 - Detroit (116-30671)		116-44370-33 NOT RECORDED AUG 21 1959
3cc YO CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION SEP 9 1959 GRLV		

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of: SA [REDACTED]
Date: August 20, 1959
File Number: Detroit 116-30671
Title: DON LOHBECK

Office: Detroit, Michigan

Character: ARAA

Synopsis:

Newspaper articles reflecting applicant's association with GERALD L. K. SMITH set out. DE [REDACTED] advised in 8/44 that DON LOHBECK moved to Detroit, Michigan, from St. Louis, Mo., and was employed by GERALD L. K. SMITH in the latter's Downtown Detroit office. A former neighbor reports applicant [REDACTED] were working for GERALD L. K. SMITH; that they impressed him as being "good living people;" and that he never had any reason to doubt their loyalty to U.S. No credit or arrest record located, Detroit. Applicant's FBI identification record set out.

- RUC -

DETAILS:

DE 116-30671

Employment

Christian National Crusade
Detroit, Michigan
November, 1944 - December, 1948
(periodically)

The applicant's Personnel Security Questionnaire (PSQ) dated April 4, 1959, reflects employment as editor, Christian National Crusade, Farwell Building, Detroit, Michigan. This PSQ lists his residence from November, 1944, to December, 1948, as 3940 McClellan Avenue, Detroit; and employment from December, 1944, to April, 1946, is given as Draftee, Conscientious Objector Camp, Big Flats, New York.

Detroit [] who is unavailable for recontact, advised in May, 1944, that GERALD L. K. SMITH had persuaded DONALD LOHBECK of St. Louis, Missouri, to participate in SMITH meetings in various sections of the country; that SMITH appeared desirous of securing the services of LOHBECK to help in arranging his meetings throughout the country; that LOHBECK had indicated a desire to actively participate with SMITH; and that LOHBECK might become a permanent member of the SMITH payroll.

b6
b7C
b7D

Detroit [] advised in August, 1944, that DON LOHBECK moved to Detroit, Michigan, from St. Louis, Missouri, in approximately the middle of July, 1944. Detroit [] said LOHBECK was employed by GERALD L. K. SMITH in the latter's Downtown Detroit office, and had been devoting considerable part of his time to a study of the election laws of the various states.

On August 6, 1959, [] Office of the Building, Farwell Building, 1249 Griswold, advised that he [] of the Farwell Building in [] under new ownership. [] stated it is his recollection that at that time the office in rooms 420-422 had been occupied by GERALD L. K. SMITH. [] stated that he was not acquainted with DON LOHBECK and that he was not familiar with the SMITH organization that had formerly functioned at the Farwell Building.

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[REDACTED]

stated that he had been told, sources unrecalled, that Room 420 was at that time occupied by a GERALD L. K. SMITH group. [REDACTED] added that he had no knowledge of the organization functioning in Room 420, and added that he was not acquainted with DONALD LOHBECK.

On August 6, 1959, the following employees of the Farwell Building advised that they were not acquainted with the applicant, and they have no information regarding any GERALD L. K. SMITH that may have formerly operated from the Farwell Building:

[REDACTED]

On August 6, 1959, the following newspaper articles were obtained from the library maintained by The Detroit News, a daily newspaper published in Detroit, Michigan, 615 West Lafayette:

The December 28, 1944, issue of The Detroit News contained an article captioned: "Smith Loses 2 Party Aids, American First Helper in Objectors' Camp." This article stated in part as follows:

"Gerald L. K. Smith apparently has lost two of his closest co-workers in his America First Party.

"Donald A. Lohbeck, former chairman of the party in St. Louis and for the past year associated with Smith in Detroit, has entered Civilian Public Service Camp

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"Lohbeck, who said he was opposed to all form of military service, was classified 4-E on Dec. 5 by his St. Louis draft board it was revealed today. Big Flats is near Elmira, N.Y.

"Lohbeck joined Smith in Detroit in the autumn of 1943, and the America First leader frequently referred to him at meetings as 'one of my closest associates, whom I have investigated thoroughly and found to be a staunch American Firster.'

"Smith said Lohbeck functioned as 'an aid in the party's office headquarters, doing secretarial work, etc.' He was chairman of one of the party's campaign meetings before the election.

"Lohbeck's draft status has been a matter of frequent change since the Selective Service law was enacted. He is 27 years old, married and has a two-year-old son.

"Last Feb. 3 his local board in St. Louis classified him 1-A-O, registrants who certify themselves as conscientiously opposed to combat military duty but not to non-combat duties, such as clerk, cook or hospital worker.

"He protested to the St. Louis appeal board, which on Oct. 10 voted unanimously to reclassify Lohbeck 4-E, or an outright conscientious objector. Because the appeal board's vote was unanimous, no further appeal was possible. The board of transfer of Wayne County, Detroit, ordered Lohbeck to report to Big Flats Dec. 5.

"Lohbeck studied music in Paris, France, before the war. He returned to the United States from Germany in September, 1939, and travelled in Mexico from January, 1940, to June, 1940.

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"Returning to this country he became a paid organizer for the America First party. Operating out of the St. Louis office, his territory was Oklahoma, principally Oklahoma City and Tulsa.

"This was the pre-Pearl Harbor America First Party. In December, 1941, Lohbeck severed his connections with that organization, later joining Smith's 'revived' America First Party. Earlier this year he transferred his residence to Detroit and moved his family here."

The April 9, 1946, issue of The Detroit News contained an article captioned: "G.L.K. Smith Gets 60 Days, Contempt Sentence to Be Appealed." This article, with Chicago dateline, states in part as follows:

"Gerald L. K. Smith, head of the America First Party, today was under sentence of 60 days in jail for contempt of court for distribution of statements to reporters during the trial of an associate.

"In passing sentence, Municipal Judge John V. McCormick said:

'If the conduct of you and your associates in and toward an American Court of law affords a test of your attitude toward other American institutions, it behooves Americans to look squarely at the philosophy, which confronts them.'

"Smith and his publicity agent Don Lohbeck, of Detroit, were cited for contempt March 28 during the disorderly conduct trial of Arthur W. Terminiello, suspended Catholic priest and Smith associate.

DE 116-30671

"The statements, distributed in the courtroom during a recess, declared the prosecution in the trial 'has no leg to stand on' and called it a 'cold blooded persecution.'

"Sentencing had been postponed until the conclusion of the Terminiello trial.

"Lohbeck was not in court Monday and his attorneys said he was in Detroit where his wife was awaiting birth of a child.

'I should think this charge is important enough to drop everything else,' Judge McCormick said.

"A writ of attachment was issued for Lohbeck but the judge ordered that it should not be served unless Lohbeck failed to appear for a hearing Friday.

"Maximilian St. George, Smith's attorney, said he would appeal the sentence immediately and Smith was released on \$2,000 bond..."

The April 12, 1946, issue of The Detroit News contained an article captioned: "Detroiters Sentenced in G. L. K. Smith Case." This article, with Chicago dateline, states as follows:

"Don Lohbeck, of Detroit, publicist for Gerald L. K. Smith, was sentenced today to 30 days in jail for Contempt of Municipal Judge John V. McCormick's court.

"Smith, head of the America First Party, was sentenced to 60 days on the same charge on Monday, the contempt citations stemming from courtroom distribution by Lohbeck to reporters of a Smith statement during the recent trial of Arthur W. Terminiello, suspended Alabama priest, on disorderly conduct charges.

DE 116-30671

"Judge McCormick told Lohbeck today that because he distributed the statement under Smith's direction the sentence would not be as severe as that imposed on Smith."

The December 5, 1947, issue of The Detroit News contained an article captioned: "Detroit Hearing Waived by Gerald Smith Editor." This article states as follows:

"Don O. Lohbeck, editor of Gerald L. K. Smith's 'The Cross and Flag,' today waived proceedings in Federal Court for his removal to Washington to face an indictment charging him and two other Smith followers with plastering the Russian embassy with anti-Soviet signs last July 3.

"Lohbeck was released by Judge Arthur F. Lederle under bond of \$1,000. No date was set for his appearance in Washington. Lohbeck, with Kenneth O. Goff and Forrest Schickedanz, both of Denver, Col., were indicted by a Federal grand jury in Washington on Nov. 17.

"The Government charges that on July 31 Lohbeck and the others posted at the Russian embassy three placards, one reading 'Closed, Rat Infested;' the second 'For Sale - Owners Leaving Soon' and the third, 'Murder, Inc.'

"The indictment was returned under an act making it a criminal offense to display within 500 feet of premises occupied by a foreign government in the District of Columbia any sign casting public odium on that government or its representatives.

"Lohbeck, who described himself as secretary of the America First Party, said he would plead innocent to the indictment 'because the Soviet embassy is a spy center and is not entitled to diplomatic immunity.'

"He lives at 3940 McClellan Avenue."

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DONALD A. LOHBECK, 3940 McClellan Avenue, Detroit, Michigan, was interviewed on October 13, 1947, at the Detroit Headquarters of the Christian Nationalists located at 10605 Mark Avenue, Detroit. LOHBECK was interviewed in regard to his participation in the placing of signs on the Soviet embassy premises on July 31, 1947. LOHBECK admitted his participation and furnished a signed statement which disclosed in part as follows:

"On July 31, 1947, Reverend KENNETH GORDON, FORREST SCHICKEDANZ and I posted on the lawn and building of the Russian embassy in Washington, D.C., certain placards and signs with the intention of drawing the eye of the American people upon what we believed to be a center of foreign agents, pledged to overthrow the American government."

Detroit [] advised in January, 1943, that GERALD . Y. SMITH was engaged in the organization of a new nationwide political party, which he had decided to call the America First Party. Detroit [] said SMITH had stated his purpose in organizing this new party was to assure the people of the United States that they would have a true isolationist as a candidate for president in 1944, and that it would not be necessary for a member of the America First Party to withdraw from either the Republican or Democratic parties.

Neighborhood

At Detroit, Michigan:

3940 McClellan Avenue
November, 1944 - December, 1948
(periodically)

On August 11, 1959, [] apartment building located at 3940 McClellan Avenue, Apartment 11, advised that he has [] of the apartment building located at the captioned address for 6 months. [] stated that he was not acquainted with the applicant and that he does not know who was the owner or manager of this apartment building during the captioned period.

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On August 13, 1959 [redacted] advised that the apartment building located at 3940 McClellan, Detroit, [redacted] for many years until recently sold. [redacted] stated that tenant records are destroyed after 5 years, and added that he was not acquainted with the applicant.

On August 13, 1959 [redacted] employed in [redacted] advised that [redacted] 3940 McClellan during the captioned period. [redacted] stated that he was not acquainted with the applicant.

On August 17, 1959 [redacted] who resides at [redacted] advised that he [redacted] the apartment building located at the captioned address [redacted] and added that he [redacted] this building until [redacted] [redacted] stated it is his recollection that the applicant's [redacted] was residing in an apartment at the captioned address when he [redacted] and that the applicant had joined her there later. [redacted] said that to the best of his recollection the applicant [redacted] resided at the captioned address for 3 years several years ago and added that he was casually acquainted with them as tenants. He said that they were good tenants who paid their rent promptly and took good care of their apartment. [redacted] also stated it is his recollection that the applicant [redacted] working for GERALD L. SMITH and that he had regarded them as harmless followers of SMITH. [redacted] said that the applicant [redacted] had impressed him as being "good living people" and an intelligent couple of good character. [redacted] said that he never had any reason to doubt their loyalty to the United States.

Credit and Arrest Records

On August 5, 1959 [redacted] advised IC [redacted] that she could locate no record for the applicant [redacted] in the credit files. [redacted] also advised that she could locate no record for the Christian National Crusade.

DE 116-30671

On August 5, 1959, [redacted]
Wayne County Sheriff's Office, advised that she could
locate no record for the applicant [redacted]

On August 6, 1959, [redacted] Identi-
fication Bureau, Detroit Police Department, advised he could
locate no record of the applicant [redacted] in the police
files, reflecting any arrests.

The following is the FBI identification record
for applicant under FBI number 5 004 457:

Contributor of Fingerprints	Name and Number	Arrested or Received	Charge	Disposition
Ordance Works Weldon Spring Mo	Donald Alvin Lohbeck #16983	appl 10/6/41		
SOS Army	Donald Alvin Lohbeck #32-ORC	appl 7/6/42		
SOS Army	Don Alvin Lohbeck #28-ORC	appl 9/19/42		
Comm PRNC	Donald Alvin Lohbeck #NY5-CP-CC	appl 12/8/42		
SOS Army	Don Alvin Lohbeck #41-SOB	appl FP 3/13/43		
SOS Army	Don Alvin Lohbeck #75-SOP	appl 3/23/43		
SOS Army	Donald Alvin Lohbeck #108-FIT-1	appl 4/23/43		
SOS Army	Donald Alvin Lohbeck #110-UNC	appl 5/7/43		

DE 116-37671

Contributor of Fingerprints	Name and Number	Arrested or Received	Charge	Disposition
SOS Army	Donald Alvin Lohbeck #108-GOT-2	appl JP 9/20/43		
SOS Army	Don Lohbeck #107 MSL	appl 11/22/43		
PD Detroit Mich	Don A. Lohbeck #P4792	appl 7/31/46		
USM Detroit Mich	Donald A. Lohbeck #18460	12/5/47	Sec 255 a Title 22 Intimi- dation of foreign Minister by dis- play	12/5/47 rel on .1000 bond to appear US Dist Crt Wash DC on 12/19/47
USM Wash DC	Donald Alvin Lohbeck #CR 1293-47	1/9/48	Sec 255 AT 22 US Code	

The following is a description of the applicant:

Race	Caucasian
Sex	Male
Height	5'7"
Weight	135 lbs.
Hair	Brown
Eyes	Grey
Complexion	Fair
Build	Medium
Scars and Marks	Scar on forehead
Date of Birth	8/2/17
Place of Birth	St. Louis, Missouri
Citizenship	United States
Residence	340 N. Vandervant St. Louis, Missouri (1948)

August 21, 1959

PLAIN TEXT

AIRTEL

AIRTEL

TO: SAC, CHICAGO

FROM: SAC, BOSTON (116-42427)

DON LOHBECK, aka DONALD ALVIN LOHBECK - CSC
ARAA

Dated 8/21/59.

Re WFO Airtel to Boston 8/18/59 copy of which is enclosed for Chicago.

On August 21, 1959, [redacted] Special Agent, DIO, First Naval District, Boston, Mass., advised that the information attributed to "1-WO" in reairtel is based on the following flimsie disseminated by DIO, 9th Naval District, Chicago, in 1942:

DONALD A. LOHBECK, 5463 Delmar, Apt. 220, St. Louis, Mo. Subject discharged as steamfitter from project in this district; reported he has pro-Axis tendencies and associated with American First Committee; stated that if inducted into Army, would become a Conscientious Objector. Born August 20, 1917, 5'6 1/2", 125 lbs., Social Security No. 446-12-2518. Married. Subject travelled in Mexico, January, 1940, to June, 1940, and refused to divulge reason for his visit there.

[redacted] stated that the source of the above info is not specified, and that the same flimsie was disseminated by the 9th ND to all Naval Districts.

CHICAGO contact 9th ND and attempt to identify original source. C9

RUC.

Enclosure
GWA:ds
(4)

2 - Chicago
1 - Bureau
1 - Boston (116-42427)

116-42427-35
LAUGHLIN

as per 2/1/59

AQ 116-30490

of the latter company and according to the records thereof, LOHBECK has been associated with the company since September, 1957 and he is now president of the company. [redacted] commented that he had just returned from a [redacted] the applicant and that during all of his relations with the latter, he had found LOHBECK to be of excellent character, one whose associates are reputable, and to be a man who is fully loyal to this country.

Information concerning the applicant's employment as a writer is set out under the headings "Reference" and "Neighborhood" Investigations.

REFERENCES

AT SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO

General PATRICK J. HURLEY, Hyde Park Road, related on August 5, 1959, that he met DON LOHBECK in about May, 1955, when the latter came to his office and requested permission to write the General's biography. HURLEY stated he then investigated LOHBECK's record as best he could and concluded that the latter was a man of integrity and fully loyal to this country. He commented that at one time LOHBECK may have been somewhat anti Jewish, but he has since mellowed and no longer expresses any strong feelings on this subject.

HURLEY stated that he had met LOHBECK's family and that he considered them to be excellent people.

He explained that for a period of about two years, LOHBECK was engaged in writing a biography of HURLEY and that the published book had sold about 30,000 copies from which LOHBECK received a royalty of \$1.20 per copy.

In conclusion, HURLEY recommended LOHBECK from the viewpoint of character, associates, and loyalty to this country.

AQ 116-30490

In addition HURLEY pointed out that LOHBECK was an accomplished musician and also a very religious man.

[redacted] Kruger Building, related on August 4, 1959 [redacted] in the Thor-Westcliff Corporation of which LOHBECK is president and that over the period of about five years that he has known LOHBECK he has found the latter to be a man of excellent character, a man whose associates are reputable, and one who is unquestionably loyal to this country. He explained that LOHBECK was in Germany at that time negotiating with the German government for the sale of uranium. [redacted] recommended LOHBECK without reservation.

NEIGHBORS AND ACQUAINTANCES

AT SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO

[redacted] related on August 5, 1959, that she had known the LOHBECK family slightly since they moved to the home [redacted] and that she had no reason to question DON LOHBECK's character, associates, or loyalty to this country. She pointed out that the [redacted] [redacted] the applicant, is the only other family in the area who might know the LOHBECKS as others were away from the city for the summer or were not acquainted with the LOHBECKS.



FREEDOM OF INFORMATION
AND
PRIVACY ACTS

SUBJECT Don Lohbeck

FILE NUMBER 100-HQ-151488

SECTION NUMBER 1



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

SAINT LOUIS, MISSOURI

FILE NO. **100-3267**

REPORT MADE AT Saint Louis, Missouri	DATE WHEN MADE 10-17-42	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 8-24; 9-11, 23, 24	REPORT MADE BY otf
TITLE DONALD A. LOHBECK			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - G CUSTODIAL DETENTION

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: **Subject born St. Louis, Missouri, August 20, 1917.**

Reported

CC TO: [unclear] [unclear]
REQ. REC'D **7-3-66**
JUL 19 1966
ANS.
BY *[unclear]*

Subject's associates disagree as to whether subject is pro-Axis. Has requested exemption under the Selective Service Act as a conscientious objector.

RECEIVED
DATE **2/11/40** BY **[unclear]**
[unclear]

REC'D 5-15-49
REC'D 5-27-49
BY *[unclear]*

DETAILS:

This investigation is predicated upon information received from confidential source that subject has expressed himself to be pro-German and has decided pro-axis tendencies.

The instant case was referred to the St. Louis Police Department for investigation and the following report was submitted by Detective *[unclear]* of that department:

[unclear] assigned to make the attached investigation, reports that the subject is DONALD A. LOHBECK, born in St. Louis, Missouri, on August 20, 1917, a musician by profession, married on February 10, 1941 to VIRGINIA LOHBECK (nee Von Schrenk), and formerly residing at the West Harlem Court Apartments, located at 5463 Delmar Boulevard. He is alleged to be presently residing at Grand Island, Hall County, Nebraska.

APPROVED FOR <i>[unclear]</i> CD AMH	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE <i>[unclear]</i>	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 31 Bureau 5 St. Louis 2 [unclear]		90

See [unclear]

"Investigation by Officer [redacted] reveals that the subject had studied music in Paris, France, and that he likewise had studied music at the Eastman School of Music in Rochester, New York, and, according to an item in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch Newspaper, dated February 10th, 1941, he married VIRGINIA VON SCHRECK, daughter of TRIFTON and DOROTHY VON SCHRECK, residing at 7530 Milan Avenue, University City, St. Louis County, Missouri, who had attended University City High School, Holmes Junior College in Goodman, Miss., and Harris Teachers College, located at 1517 S. Theresa Avenue, this city.

"Investigation by Officer [redacted] also reveals that DONALD A. LOHBECK joined the Musicians Union, Local #2, an American Federal of Labor affiliate, on January 27th, 1938, but after being a member of said local for only a short period severed his connections with that organization. Upon calling at the office of the above local, located at 335 Pine Street, Officer [redacted] was unable to secure any information concerning his nationalistic background.

"According to information on file at the 14th Ward Selective Service Board, located at 3165 S. Grand Boulevard, the subject is a conscientious objector, that he was born on August 20th, 1917, in St. Louis, Missouri, that he formerly resided at 5463 Delma Boulevard, Apartment #220, that he has two dependents, a wife and infant child, that he is classified as "1-A," and is supposed to have been inducted into the Army but that he voiced himself as being a conscientious objector although he has not signed an affidavit to that effect and his case is now pending with the Appeal Board.

"Information on file in the office of this Unit concerning the subject from a confidential source is as follows: "DONALD A. LOHBECK [redacted]

[redacted] Investigation discloses that subject has decided pro-Axis tendencies and is or was associated with America First Committee, and made statements to the effect that if inducted into the Army he would become a conscientious objector. Subject was born August 20, 1917, age 24 years; address, 5463 Delmar, St. Louis, Missouri, Apartment 220; former address 3821 Juniata Street, St. Louis, Missouri; 2 years college; married, one dependent; Height 5'6 1/2" Weight 125 lbs; Social Security #446-12-2518; Said to be in 1-A classification and has passed his physical examination under local Draft Board #14, who expect him to be inducted within the next 30 days [redacted]

[redacted] The above information is dated April 25, 1942.

"The following is also additional information received from a confidential source concerning subject, dated April 17th, 1942.

[redacted]

[redacted] Above subject, who has been under investigation by this office,

[redacted] Subject first came to the attention of this office when it was reported that he was affiliated with the America First Committee and that he had stated that he "would become a conscientious objector" when, as and if his induction into the Army became imminent. Upon investigation, subject was found to be a musician, but employed here as a steamfitter, having pro-Axis tendencies.

[redacted] On April 17, this office contacted Local Draft Board 14 by telephone and learned that subject had that morning taken his physical examination and, although he had not signed an affidavit required by law for conscientious objectors, he expressed his sentiments as being those of a conscientious objector. According to the Draft Board, from all indications, subject will be placed in 1-A classification and will be inducted within the next month. [redacted] t the Draft Board was of the opinion that subject was an out and out draft-dodger. Subject has recently become the father of a baby. In view of the information revealed from the investigation of the subject, it is believed that this individual should not be employed on Government war projects in the future and should be placed on the "undesirable" list. Information has just been received by telephone that [redacted]

b7C
b7D

"The following is a report from a confidential source dated March 16, 1942, concerning the subject: 'Above subject is employed at this

[redacted] Secured his position [redacted]

[redacted] Subject is 24 years old and married. His wife is in a local hospital, having just given birth to a baby boy. On March 14, [redacted]

[redacted] but was unable to do

so.

subject. [redacted] subject is a conscientious objector, having

[redacted]
[redacted] instructions were from Chicago. His [redacted] in this organization were

Subject severed all connections [redacted]

[REDACTED]

in St. Louis, operating
Subject [REDACTED]

admitted that [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

(The above report evidently

was made in connection with [REDACTED]

"The following is a report made of the subject and received from a confidential source under date of April 1, 1942. Subject, at the present time, is residing at 5463 Delmar, Apartment 220, [REDACTED] (first name unknown). The subject is [REDACTED]

to [REDACTED] in Chicago. Additional information received that the subject [REDACTED]

We have no information as to what business, if any, was conducted during [REDACTED]

"Investigation by Office [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] revealed that DONALD A. LOEBECK had worked on defense projects during the rush period for a period of about four months but that he is not a member of said local.

"Investigation at the office of the Board of Election Commissioners in this City reveals that the subject is a registered voter in this city since October 21st, 1940, having registered from 3824 Juniata Street, and that his father, ALVIN H. LOEBECK, born in Missouri, October 20, 1896, and his mother, VIOLET LOEBECK, born in Missouri, on March 31st, 1899, are likewise registered voters in this city.

"Would respectfully suggest that the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice, further the investigation by checking the subject's activities at Grand Island, Hall County, Nebraska."

[redacted] St. Louis Band Instrument Company, 918 Olive Street, St. Louis, advised that the subject had given piano lessons through that company during the years of 1938 and 1939. Subject is reported to have received his fees through his pupils and did not receive any salary from the firm. [redacted] could furnish no information regarding the sympathies of subject.

[redacted] International Ladies Garment Workers Union, St. Louis, stated that LOHBECK was in their employ from April to October 1941 as a chauffeur. She could furnish no information regarding pro-Nazi tendencies on the part of the subject.

[redacted] stated that she had known subject for about five years and stated that in her opinion subject was definitely not pro-Nazi. She described subject as being a very peculiar type of individual. She stated that at one time she heard he had been accused of being a Nazi by someone, whom she could not recall, and so he said, "If they think so then I'll be one." He is also reported to have purchased two pictures of Hitler and several copies of Mein Kampf.

[redacted] stated that in her opinion the subject is a loyal and patriotic American and that his reputation of being pro-Nazi was the result of this incident. She did not know the nature of the subject's [redacted] She suggested that [redacted] be contacted for additional information.

[redacted] stated that he had first met subject March 1941 [redacted] of which he, [redacted] He declared that he and subject had been quite friendly since that time. He described subject as being an argumentative type person, the type who would take exception on any remark passed. He stated that subject's family was of German extraction but not at all pro-Nazi. He advised that he had frequently heard subject defending the German people and believed he defended them because he was of German extraction and did not believe that subject was sympathetic to the Nazi form of government. He declared that in his opinion the subject was a loyal and patriotic citizen with the possible exception that he was a pacifist and a conscientious objector.

[redacted] suggested that [redacted]
[redacted] Kansas and [redacted] be contacted for additional information
on the subject.

Informant [redacted] stated that she had first met subject [redacted]
[redacted] She stated
that the subject is anti-semitic and anti-negro, that he informed her
that he had obtained a scholarship to a music school in Germany but that
while he was enroute he was forced to return to the United States by the
outbreak of the war. She further advised that [redacted]
[redacted] but that he had
not explained what he meant [redacted] She did, however, declare
that [redacted]
[redacted] She stated that [redacted]
[redacted] those names she did not recall. Although she
regards subject as a Fascist she stated that she could not recall any specific
statements made by subject. She quoted [redacted] whom she believes to be
a loyal American. [redacted]
[redacted] that subject is merely a "show-off" and is not
interested in Nazism. [redacted]
further information on the subject.

Informant [redacted] stated that she had [redacted]
the subject for about [redacted]
She stated that it was difficult to state whether subject was pro-Nazi.
She, however, declared that [redacted] subject
was accustomed to taking the side of the Nazis and defended them against the
[redacted] She stated that subject had informed her that he
had received a scholarship to study music in Germany, but that he was the
type of fellow who would make such a statement just to have the story sound
good, while in reality he probably was paying his own way to Europe. She
further stated that the subject had gone only as far as Paris but had been
compelled to return to the United States at the outbreak of the war.

b2
b7C
b7D

Informant [redacted] did not know what type of work subject had been
engaged in [redacted]
[redacted] New Jersey, be contacted for additional information on
the subject.

[redacted]
[redacted] St. Louis [redacted]
[redacted] were contacted but stated
they could furnish no information as to whether the subject was pro-Nazi.

~~Confidential~~ [redacted] advised that subject had a fair credit record. His records reflect that subject previously was employed at the St. Louis Band Instrument Company, Fraser Brace Company and the International Ladies Garment Workers Union. b2 b7C

~~Confidential~~ [redacted] was contacted but advised that he had no information on the subject. b7D

The following description of the subject was obtained through records of the St. Louis Police Department and Selective Service records:

Name	DONALD A. LOHBECK
Age	25
Born	August 20, 1917, St. Louis
Height	5'6 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Weight	125
Hair	black
Eyes	brown
Marital status	married

PENDING

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

FILE NO. **100-3267**

REPORT MADE AT St. Louis, Missouri	DATE WHEN MADE 8-23-43	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 8-4, 6, 7-43	REPORT MADE BY <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 1.2em; display: inline-block;"></div> hnt
TITLE DONALD A. LOHBECK			CHARACTER OF CASE SECURITY MATTER - G
<p>SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Informant contacted Agent to advise subject temporarily in St. Louis. Louisville advised to discontinue investigation August 7, 1943. Subject in interview stated he disliked all "isms" and considers himself anti-war, adding he was an Isolationist before the war and still considers himself such. Further stated he is a Conscientious Objector, but holds a 3-A, category 4, draft classification. All investigative leads covered.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">- C -</p> <p>References: Report of Special Agent <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 1.2em; display: inline-block;"></div> dated July 24, 1943, at St. Louis, Missouri.</p> <p>Details: <u>AT ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI</u></p> <p><div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 1.2em; display: inline-block;"></div> residing at <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 1.2em; display: inline-block;"></div> was interviewed by the Agent and advised that the subject, LOHBECK, and he had been friends in the past, but that he did not consider himself a friend now. <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 1.2em; display: inline-block;"></div> further advised that his present address <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 1.2em; display: inline-block;"></div> and that he is a <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 1.2em; display: inline-block;"></div> by profession and that while LOHBECK was in St. Louis, <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 1.2em; display: inline-block;"></div> and other people of that type. <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 1.2em; display: inline-block;"></div> further advised that he became aware of the fact <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 1.2em; display: inline-block;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 1.2em; display: inline-block;"></div> advised that when he became <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 1.2em; display: inline-block;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 1.2em; display: inline-block;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 1.2em; display: inline-block;"></div></p>			
<p>APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>[Signature]</i></p> <p>COPIES DESTROYED 1-23-52 R406</p> <p>COPIES OF THIS REPORT</p> <p>5 Bureau 1 Louisville (Info) 2 St. Louis</p>			

CC TO: *None along*
 REQ. REC'D *7-1-44*
 JUL 19 1966
 ANS. BY: *GHS*

REC'D **5-75-5**
 REC'D **5-27-5**
7-1-44

100 151488-10

3 AUG 25 1943

RECORDED

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affected his friendship with the subject.

[redacted] added, however, that he did not think that LOHBECK is or was a Communist and that to his knowledge he had never frequented the [redacted] [redacted] further stated that the subject in his opinion was an intelligent and fairly accomplished pianist, but that he was decidedly no good in that he would not work and was an irresponsible and untrustworthy person. [redacted] stated the subject on many occasions made statements that were in his opinion un-American, but that he could not decide even at that time whether he was pro-Nazi or pro-Communist, but added that in his opinion the subject enjoyed argument and would talk at times at length about things that he knew little, merely to hear himself talk or to impress someone with his ability at conversation. [redacted] stated that he could not remember any specific statements that could be construed to be either pro-Nazi or pro-Communist.

[redacted] in the reference room at the Star Times Newspaper, made available the personal file of the subject, as well as the St. Louis and National file on the America First Committee. A review of those files failed to indicate any mention of the subject, other than what has been previously set out in instant file.

On August 7, 1943, [redacted]

[redacted] investigation revealed that subject was residing at the Kanelagh Apartments, 4707 McPherson.

Subject LOHBECK, in response to a request by the Agent, appeared at the St. Louis Field office on August 7, 1943, and was interviewed.

A teletype was transmitted to the Louisville Field Division advising them to discontinue investigation.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Subject, DONALD A. LOHBECK, advised that he was born on August 20, 1917, in St. Louis and that his mother's name is VIOLET PHELAN/LOHBECK, his father's name ALVIN LOHBECK, and that they reside at 3824 Junata, St. Louis, Missouri. Subject further advised that he has one brother and two sisters, namely [redacted] all residing with his parents.

EDUCATION

LOHBECK stated that he attended the Gardenville Grammar School of

St. Louis and the Grover-Cleveland High School of St. Louis. He added that he attended the Eastman School of Music at Rochester, New York for one year, 1934-35, and that he also attended the Chicago Musical College at Chicago, Illinois in 1935-36, one school year. He stated that both previously mentioned music schools were attended for the purpose of furthering his piano lessons, and that he did not receive degrees from either one.

RESIDENCES

The subject stated that the following addresses are true and correct insofar as he can remember: 3824 Juniata, St. Louis, Missouri; 2849 Accome, St. Louis; 1921 Victor, St. Louis; 4028 Cleveland, St. Louis; 6456 Wanda, St. Louis; Y.M.C.A., Rochester, New York, 1934; Y.M.C.A., Chicago, Illinois, 1935.

Subject advised that it would be almost impossible for him to remember the various addresses in which he resided over the past year and one half, inasmuch as he moved frequently.

EMPLOYMENT

Subject advised that the following firms have employed him over the past two years, and with two exceptions such employment has been in the capacity as a steam fitter:

1. From 1936 until March, 1941, employed without remuneration by the Peace Action Committee, affiliated with the National Council for prediction against war. This activity LOHMECK advised was in the nature of piano recitals and good will work.

2. From the period March, 1941, until August 11, 1941, employed as an organizer for the America First Committee. Subject advised that he worked in the states of Oklahoma and Arkansas, and that his wife accompanied him as his assistant, but was not employed by the America First Committee. He said his salary was \$50.00 a week and expenses, but added that he did not work for any reason of gaining monetary remuneration but that his attitude was such that he wanted to do all in his power to further the cause of America not entering the war.

3. From the period October 6, 1941, until April 2, 1942, subject was employed by the Weldon Springs TNT Company as a steam fitter and that his reason for leaving was because the job expired.

4. From the period July 7, 1942, until September 4, 1942, was

employed by the Corn Husker Ordnance Plant at Grand Island, Nebraska as a steam fitter and that his reason for leaving was that he was dismissed. Subject stated in connection with his dismissal that it was because of an argument he had had with his foreman and that stated argument did not involve any of his political or social ideals.

5. From the period September 14, 1942, until November 11, 1942, subject was employed by the Kentucky Ordnance Company at Paducah, Kentucky as a steam fitter and that his reason for leaving was to report for another job at Cedar Point, Maryland.

6. From the period November 14, 1942, until December 14, 1942, subject was employed by the Pantexant Naval Air Station at Cedar Point, Maryland as a steam fitter and that his reason for leaving was ill health.

7. From the period beginning December 16, 1942, and ending January 15, 1943, subject was employed by the Thornton Heating Company, 1352 Florida Avenue, N. E., Washington D. C., as a steam fitter and that his reason for leaving was that the job was not defense work.

8. From the period beginning January 17, 1943, and ending March 15, 1943, subject was employed by the West Potomac Park Project at Washington, D. C. as a steam fitter and that his reason for leaving was that it was too cold in Washington, D. C.

9. From the period beginning March, 1933, and ending May 4, 1943, subject was employed by the Sullivan Process Company at Baton Rouge, Louisiana as a steam fitter and that his reason for leaving was that he was laid off.

10. From the period May 5, 1943, to May 9, 1943, (four days) subject was employed by the Firestone Rubber Company at Lake Charles, Louisiana as a steam fitter and his reason for leaving was that he could not secure a place to live.

11. From the period May 11, 1943, until July 23, 1943, subject was employed by the Louisville Butoline Company at Louisville, Kentucky as a steam fitter and that his reason for leaving was that he was released for a job in East St. Louis, Illinois and that on instant date he was in the process of choosing between one of several jobs in the East St. Louis, Illinois area.

Subject stated that in the event that he does not accept one of the several jobs he has been alleged to have been offered at East St. Louis, Illinois, that he then plans on going to Corpus Christi, Texas to secure work as a steam fitter there.

FOREIGN TRAVEL

LOHBECK stated that he had made two trips to foreign countries, the first to Paris, France, leaving New York Harbor July 12, 1939 and arriving back in the United States on October 27, 1939. He advised that while in France he attended a conservatory of music and that he specialized in piano studies. The trip, subject added, was financed by he and his family and that while in France he had not been approached nor did he seek to join or attend any political or social meetings.

On January 17, 1940, LOHBECK stated that he left the United States for Mexico in the capacity of a tourist and that he remained in Mexico, principally Mexico City, until July 17, 1940, when he returned to the United States. LOHBECK further advised that while in Mexico City he did not attend any political or social meetings or clubs and to the best of his knowledge did not formulate any of his political theories or opinions as a result of that trip.

POLITICAL OPINIONS

Subject stated that he does not agree with the theories of the National Socialist Party in Germany and Hitler's opinions and that to his knowledge he has never made any statements that could be construed to be pro-Nazi. As to the allegation that he had a picture of Hitler in his possession, and more specifically on the wall of the apartment, he advised that that was preposterous and that anyone making such a statement is a liar. As to the American Communists, subject advised that he does not trust them nor does he believe in their theory or tactics and that they would out anyone they could to further their cause. He stated further that he feels that the American Communist Party have in a great measure antagonized the American people against the legitimate peace movements in this country by infiltration, insinuation and down right lies.

LOHBECK stated emphatically that he does not believe that the America First Committee was conceived by, dominated by, and financed by the Communist Party. He added, however, that it was possible that a few Communists may have filtered into the America First Committee, but that he had never personally known of any.

LOHBECK stated that he began his employment as an organizer and propagandist for the America First Committee in March of 1941, and was hired personally by [redacted] according to LOHBECK, was [redacted] of the America First Committee and was his immediate superior. While active in Oklahoma and Arkansas as an organizer [redacted] subject stated his [redacted]

DRAFT STATUS

LOHBECK advised that he was married after he originally registered under the Selective Service laws, but that he did not get married and the subsequent birth of his child was not in any way to be construed as an attempt on his part to evade the draft. LOHBECK added that he had registered and executed a Conscientious Objector Form Number 47, on which form he indicated that he was willing if called to serve the Army in the capacity of a noncombatant. He stated his dealings with his local draft board were very unpleasant and that he was subjected to considerable embarrassment because of the conduct of members of that board. LOHBECK displayed his present draft status card, which reflected that on June 18, 1943, he was given a 3-A, category 4, classification.

RACE DISCRIMINATION

Subject stated that he has no race prejudices and that he counts among his friends a number of negro and Jewish people. He further stated that he is not in accord with the policy of Germany relative to their anti-Semitic outrages.

MISCELLANEOUS

It is to be noted that the subject did not appear to be cooperative in the interview and seemed at times to be resentful of questions put to him. However, when the Agent asked if subject's resentment was brought about by the line of questioning pursued by the Agent, subject stated that it was not, but rather the idea that anyone could have made allegations concerning him which purported to make him out as an anti-American.

As for the "isms", subject advised that he was "pro-nothing" and that he considered himself to be a good loyal American, although his moral upbringing has tended to make him a sort of person that would not under any circumstances kill another.

A physical description of the subject as set out below was obtained through interrogation:

Age	25, born 8-20-1917, St. Louis, Mo.
Height	5' 6½"
Weight	125
Hair	Black, curly
Eyes	Brown
Marital status	Married - one child, 1½ years old.

A copy of instant report is being transmitted to the Louisville Field Division for their information.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

SAINT LOUIS, MISSOURI

FILE NO. 100-3267

REPORT MADE AT Saint Louis, Missouri	DATE WHEN MADE 2-10-44	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 1-15, 18, 25, 26; 2-2, 3, 4, 5-44	REPORT MADE BY <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 1.2em; width: 100%;"></div> dcl
TITLE DONALD A. LOHBECK			CHARACTER OF CASE SECURITY MATTER - G

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

LOHBECK contacted GERALD L. K. SMITH on January 15, 1944 in St. Louis and is wholeheartedly in favor of the America First Party.

LOHBECK has been in touch with SMITH since then and has rented an assembly hall at the Municipal Auditorium for a meeting on February 17, 1944.

LOHBECK is an admirer of ADOLF HITLER, anti-British, anti-Semitic, against the present war, and an admirer of Isolationists. On February 3, 1944, subject classified as I-AD and may be called for induction in two or three months. LOHBECK presently working at Wood River, Illinois.

Photo AEC
REC'D 5-15-59
REPT FOR 5-27-59
BY JJS-irc

- P -

REFERENCE:

Report of Special Agent St. Louis, Missouri, dated August 23, 1943.

DETAILS:

AT SAINT LOUIS, MISSOURI

GERALD L. K. SMITH, founder of the America First Party, was in St. Louis on January 14 and 15, 1944 in order to organize all Isolationists, former members of the FATHER COUGHLIN movement, America First Committee, and any others who were against the present war policies of this government.

Photo
CC TO: 76 cc Army
REC'D 7-5-60
JUL 19 1966
ANS.
BY: EHS m-a

LOHBECK did confer with SMITH. accompanied him.

Confidential informants could not furnish the text of the

APPROVED AND FORWARDED <div style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 100px; height: 1.2em; vertical-align: middle;"></div>	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES <div style="font-size: 1.5em; font-weight: bold; text-align: center;">100-151488-11</div>	
COPIES DESTROYED 1-23-59		
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SL #100-3267

[redacted] but later it
was determined that [redacted]

[redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted]
Informant [redacted] advised on January 17, 1944 that he had determined that
[redacted] LOHBECK had had dinner with GERALD L. K. SMITH while SMITH was
visiting in St. Louis. Informant [redacted]

[redacted] Informant [redacted] made available a copy of

[redacted] "Where is Communist Front--American Peace
Mobilization; Youth League; et al". He also asked, "Where are American Friends
Service Committee, Keep America Out of War, National Council for Prevention of
War, Peace Action Committee--they, too, wanted peace". [redacted] where mention
is made of peace he notes, "Peace is all that we want". [redacted]

[redacted] "Can/Citizen subvert a Democracy?" He also
comments, "And I do not hate your neighbor because he is not English or Jewish".
On the first page of book one where it shows the title, "Before Pearl Harbor",
he notes, "See JEANNETTE HANKIN's speech". [redacted]
quotes ADOLF HITLER in some of the aims of German National Socialism [redacted]

[redacted] "Bolshevism turns a flourishing countryside into
sinister wastes of ruins; National Socialism transforms a Reich of destruction
and misery into a healthy state and a flourishing economic life", ADOLF HITLER,
1936.

[redacted]
[redacted] America First Committee in
D.C." [redacted] sympathy to Senator NYE's ideas. [redacted]

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[redacted] WHEELER and NYE as "two of the three greatest living men". To
NYE's quoted statement that the morale of our armed forces [redacted]

[redacted]
Informant [redacted] advised that LOHBECK now resides at 420 Fillmore,
St. Louis, HUDSON 5959 but that he does not know where LOHBECK is employed. He
believes that LOHBECK [redacted] Salem, Missouri.
He did not know many people with whom subject associates but advised that
[redacted] is acquainted with subject.
On January 26, 1944 Informant [redacted] advised that LOHBECK had received in the past
few days an air mail special delivery letter from GERALD L. K. SMITH in Detroit.

[redacted] made
available LOHBECK's file. Various addresses which are shown for LOHBECK in
St. Louis are 3824 Juniata, Apartment 220; 5463 Delmar; 5707 Mc Pherson, as of
July 28, 1943, and 420 Fillmore, as of October 30, 1943. This last notice of
change of address was the last letter which the board has received from LOHBECK
nad has made no mention of his place of employment. At his hearing in Washington,
D. C. on his claim for conscientious objection he claimed that he got his con-
victions from his family, sunday school, church leaders, studies of economic
factors of previous wars, reports of the Senate Committee which investigated the
last war. He does not claim to be a member of any religious organization, al-
though the Quakers come closest to his ideals. b2
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LOHBECK was married March 6, 1941 at Union, Missouri by Justice of the
Peace BREID. LOHBECK had acted as a witness for a couple of other friends of
his who were married there. LOHBECK's father is shown as an electrical contractor.
In a sworn statement dated May 15, 1942 LEO C. KRELL notarized the statement.

LOHBECK's family consists of the following: ALVIN LOHBECK, 46, father,
3824 Juniata, earnings, \$70.00 per week; VIOLET LOHBECK, 43, mother, same address;

[redacted]
Another part of the file shows that [redacted]
[redacted] America first Committee. LOHBECK also stated he took part
in a mock trial sponsored by the Quakers and the F.O.R. at the Pilgrim Congre-
gational Church. He claims that under no circumstances would he use forceful
methods.

From 1938 to 1939 he shows his employment as a musical instructor,

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he
Ladies' Garment Makers Union. In 1941/12 is shown as an organizer for the America
First Committee and claims that since 1941 he has been employed as a steamfitter.
Amongst references are shown [redacted] League of Women Voters.

An affidavit relative to LOHBECK's marriage dated June 4, 1942 is
notarized by L. G. HOEN (possibly HOME or HALL).

[redacted] furnished an affidavit to the effect
that the LOHBECKS had planned their marriage and she does not believe that they
were married to avoid the draft and claims that [redacted] with
them. [redacted] on May 12, 1942 furnished an affidavit in which
he stated that he has known LOHBECK since September, 1940.

[redacted] subsequently advised that Local Board #14 has re-
classified LOHBECK as 1-AO and he will be so advised. He will probably be
called for induction in two or three months.

Inquiry was made of the steamfitters association, local number 562,
3309 Olive, and they advised that they had no record of LOHBECK but that jobs
which he might have outside of St. Louis would not clear through their office.

In conducting a neighborhood investigation around 420 Fillmore, at
which address LOHBECK presently lives, it was found that the people who operate

[redacted] of the writer and [redacted]
reliable. [redacted] advised that LOHBECK's grandparents formerly lived
at 420 Fillmore but that the grandfather now is dead and LOHBECKS have lived
there since October of 1943. She advised that LOHBECK appears to be a strange
individual and is at the present time taking an accounting course through the
LaSalle Extension Schools. She advised that [redacted]

[redacted] In this respect she advised that both Mr. [redacted] LOHBECK
seem to have an affected air about themselves. On February 2, 1944 [redacted]

[redacted]
works at night at Wood River, Illinois.

[redacted] Municipal Auditorium
advised that DONALD LOHBECK, giving his telephone number as HUDSON 5959, had called
and tentatively hired one of the assembly halls for Thursday night, February 17,
1944. She advised that the capacity of this hall is approximately 700. She also
stated that they like to make up programs one week ahead of time and that she
would have occasion to call LOHBECK to inquire whether he wanted to definitely
set that date.

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On February 5, 1944 [redacted] advised that the America First Party meeting was definitely scheduled for February 17, 1944 at 8:00 P. M. in Hall #1. LOHBECK advised him that it was to be a closed meeting and admission is by invitation only and that no admission is being charged.

- P E N D I N G -

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT Saint Louis, Missouri

FILE NO. 100-3267

REPORT MADE AT SAINT LOUIS, MISSOURI	DATE WHEN MADE 4/12/44	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 2/15, 17-19, 26; 3/21, 22, 24-27; 4/5/44	REPORT MADE BY [Redacted] pml
TITLE DONALD A. LOHBECK			CHARACTER OF CASE SECURITY MATTER - C
<p>SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: LOHBECK is GERALD L. F. SMITH's chief organizer for the America First Party in Saint Louis, Missouri. Has traveled to Cleveland, Ohio to confer with SMITH, and has organized large meetings in Saint Louis during February and March, 1944 before which SMITH spoke. LOHBECK apparently in complete sympathy with SMITH's ideas. LOHBECK will probably be called by his local board for physical examination during May, 1944. LOHBECK has in past bragged about his travels in Germany, sympathy for Nazi ideals, and contact with German Consul in Mexico. However, indications are that stories of the extent of his travels and contacts are exaggerated and probably untrue. LOHBECK no longer employed at Shell Refinery, Wood River, Illinois. Sole occupation at present is promotion of America First Party.</p>			
<p>CC TO: Race Army REQ. REC'D 7-3-67 JUL 19 1966 ANS</p>			
-P-			
<p>REFERENCE: Report of Special Agent [Redacted] dated February 10, 1944 at Saint Louis, Missouri.</p>			
<p>DETAILS: I. AMERICA FIRST PARTY ACTIVITY</p> <p>DONALD LOHBECK has acted as the chief organizer for GERALD L. F. SMITH's America First Party in Saint Louis, and letters distributed from the Smith Meeting of February 17, 1944 showed LOHBECK as the local chairman.</p> <p>Informant [Redacted] advised that LOHBECK has gotten a number of the old members of the America First Committee to work for the America First Party, and has a grocery store clerk as one of his best</p>			
APPROVED AND FORWARDED: [Signature]		DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
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workers. He also advised that LOHBECK has received several telephone calls and requests for an article written by Senator WHEELER in the Congressional Record. [] advised that SMITH was thinking of organizing in Kansas City, and expected to send LOHBECK there to do this organizational work as he was very well pleased with his work in Saint Louis.

At the SMITH meeting on the evening of February 17, 1944, [] LOHBECK [] on the stage with GERALD L. K. SMITH, and LOHBECK opened the meeting by saying that they had waited a long time to find a man they could follow without being afraid, and "he (SMITH) came down from Detroit to continue on the policy and with the program that we had followed so sincerely up to the time the United States went into war. We had heard from National Headquarters of the America First Committee that the Committee was dissolved". He asked that word be passed around amongst the old workers, and said, "We have started again and will not stop this time". He said in introducing GERALD L. K. SMITH, "This meeting is to present the one man who has never stopped his work in the cause of Americanism and American Nationalism. He has not been intimidated by the Governmental harassment which many of us know and which has stopped some of us".

At this meeting one of the audience arose and questioned SMITH regarding LOHBECK's status as a conscientious objector, but SMITH immediately cut him off.

Informant [] advised that [] who were formerly voluntary workers for the America First Committee, expressed some doubt as to their confidence in LOHBECK while conferring with GERALD L. K. SMITH. However SMITH appeared to be quite satisfied with LOHBECK.

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Informant [] advised that LOHBECK is quite friendly with [] a man who was formerly active in the America First Committee, and who has become very interested in SMITH's movement; however, is definitely at odds with [] of the America First Committee. The informant also advised that LOHBECK is acquainted with [] who is employed as [] at the Saint Louis City Hall. He thinks that [] is a good man. It is to be noted that [] after trying to avoid [] was finally [] He also advised that LOHBECK claims that two men came to him and asked him not to let SMITH get away from the Republican Party. LOHBECK also commented to the informant that the Jews around Saint Louis have been the obnoxious type, and that we have a lot of refugees here. LOHBECK was talking with several other people about the Jews, and mention was made of [] "Information Please", and LOHBECK indicated that he thought it was very terrible for [] to have said that [] LOHBECK has expressed great admiration for GERALD L. K. SMITH, and said that the former sympathizers of the America First Committee were completely cut off from other parts of the country until SMITH came along, and the publicity has worked out very fine as it has again consolidated these people and they can now again work for the cause.

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Informant [] advised that LOHBECK had told him that before SMITH left Saint Louis on February 19, 1944 he had given LOHBECK a pep talk and glorified their place and position in relation to the up-building of the United States, and SMITH compared himself and LOHBECK with the "stalwart men of the past". Plans were made between LOHBECK and SMITH to hold a Midwest conference and rally of the America First Party sometime in the latter part of March, and LOHBECK was to be the Director.

[] the Saint Louis Convention and Publicity Bureau, advised that on about March 21, 1944 LOHBECK came to his office along

LOHBECK did most of the talking, and told him of the rally of the America First Party which was to be held on March 25, 1944, and requested that one hundred rooms be blocked out at the Hotel Jefferson. [] advised LOHBECK that it would be impossible to block out such a large number of rooms at a hotel. [] tried to draw these men out to determine what they saw in SMITH as he told them that he considered SMITH merely a discreditor of things that other people did but not in the least constructive himself. LOHBECK, however, explained what a fine man SMITH was and what a great work he was doing. [] also advised that LOHBECK made inquiry relative to open dates for a convention sometime in June or July, and was told that there were no vacancies.

Informant [] advised that Post Office Box 996 was rented to DON LOHBECK, America First Party in the early part of March, 1944, and the use of the box was listed as "political dissemination". The references were GERALD L. K. SMITH

Informant [] advised that when GERALD L. K. SMITH visited Saint Louis from March 24 to March 27, 1944, LOHBECK took care of his reservations at the Jefferson Hotel, and was his General Manager while in Saint Louis. He advised that LOHBECK had been very active in advertising the meeting, having sent letters to all of the Commanders of the American Legion Posts, letters to all of the radio stations, and had done considerable telephoning to individuals to get them interested in attending the America First Party rally on March 25, 1944. Much of his activity met with little success. He also advised that LOHBECK was apparently trying to get the City politicians interested in SMITH. He had about thirty of the old America First Committee workers active in the America First Party. Informant [] stated that SMITH was well pleased with LOHBECK's work, and had commented that LOHBECK made Saint Louis for the America First Party by "snitching those America First names".

Informant [] stated that on one occasion [] and DONALD LOHBECK, [] was very pleased with the German air raids on London, and spoke admiringly of the rebirth of the German Air Force. LOHBECK, although making no direct comment, indicated his agreement. The informant also advised that SMITH had on occasions spoken of the necessity of building a Congress out of new men because the men who are presently established are not giving their support to the America First movement. SMITH feels that they may have to draft these men from the America First Party itself, and has mentioned that LOHBECK is the type of man upon which the new Congress will be built.

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He farther advised that SMITH was anxious to know from LOHBECK whether any people did not want to come to the meeting because of the FBI. However, LOHBECK told him no, and that there was just one fellow who did not want to come because of an investigative organization, and that is a man who has a cousin with a similar name who is in the army and who has been investigated by military intelligence.

At the America First Party Rally and Meeting on March 25 and 26, 1944, LOHBECK again appeared on the stage and introduced SMITH. It was reported by Informant [] at the audience would be larger than it actually was because of the hard work that they had put into it. [] seemed to be definitely disappointed.

Informant [] also advised that [] had questioned GERALD L. K. SMITH as to whether LOHBECK was "vulnerable", meaning that he wondered if there was anything in his background that would work against the best interests of the party. The informant advised that SMITH mentioned this to LOHBECK apparently to give LOHBECK an opportunity of expressing himself along this line; however, LOHBECK did not say anything. [] also advised that LOHBECK, because of his organizational work in Saint Louis, has gotten to know quite a few newspaper men and men who work at various radio stations. He advised that he definitely knows that LOHBECK is acquainted with a man by the name of []. He also advised that LOHBECK made a trip to Cleveland, Ohio before the March 25, 1944 meeting in order to confer with SMITH, and that SMITH paid his expenses for this trip.

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II. SELECTIVE SERVICE DATA

The file on DONALD LOHBECK at Local Board #14, 3165 South Grand Avenue, reflects that LOHBECK protested his 1A-O classification, and submitted the following letter:

"I realize that in the questionnaire of October, 1941 I stated that I would accept non-combatant service under military control. Today, however, the situation is somewhat changed. In October, 1941 the military organizations were still observing and respecting the rights of those who were engaged in civilian and non-combatant work. Since then there have been many incidents which have shown that the war is being waged against civilians as well as soldiers and that members of the non-combatant branches of the Army are being used for propaganda purposes.

"The systematic destruction of cities long after the military objections have been destroyed; the authorization of the statements by the pilot, who bombed certain dams in Germany, of his pleasant reactions at seeing civilians flooded by the waters he had loosed; the refusal to aid the poor unfortunate children of European countries, and further the refusal to allow such organizations as the Quakers to send any food or clothing; the use of statements by non-combatants regarding military actions (for one example) a 20 year old nurse was quoted as

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saying that she knew the hospital in which she was serving had been bombed deliberately, all force me to reconsider my feelings.

"I am a musician, my services are available at any time for the entertainment of the soldiers. I am working as a steamfitter for the M. W. Kellogg Construction Company, constructing a high Octane cracking plant at the Wood River Refinery of the Shell Oil Co. I am working seven days a week, ten hours a day. Anything that I can do to help those boys who make our army or to help my country I am ready and willing to do, as long as it is under responsible civilian control. Whether driving an ambulance in Italy or harvesting crops in Nebraska, but I can not condone the incidents I have described by becoming a part of them.

"Who ever decided that I should be in 1-A-O was evidently convinced of the sincerity of my opposition to war. I hope that you will be just as convinced of the sincerity of this appeal."

Respectfully /s/ DON LOHBECK

This letter was sworn to before MARIE G. SHAW, Notary Public.

LOHBECK appeared before Mr. J. B. STEINER, Government Appeal Agent, on February 14, 1944, and Mr. STEINER wrote as follows:

"When asked why he wanted to appeal he refused to answer saying he came to appeal. I asked him as a matter of conscience, what was the difference between fighting and aiding in a defense plant or any other work helpful to the war effort. He would not answer saying only that he came here to appeal. He was short, curt, haughty and insolent, the worst instance of defiance that I have seen."

The file shows a letter from the M. W. KELLOGG Construction Company directed to the local board advising that LOHBECK's employment had been terminated as of February 19, 1944. It was determined through Military Intelligence Division that the records of the M. W. KELLOGG Construction Company, Shell Refining, Wood River, show that LOHBECK was employed as a steam fitter from January 14, 1944 to February 16, 1944.

[redacted] advised that LOHBECK had not told them of his change of employment, and, as far as their records show, he was still employed by the Kellogg Construction Company. He also advised that LOHBECK would probably be called for his physical examination during the latter part of May, 1944. He advised that he would have to undergo the physical examination before he could appeal his 1A-O classification.

III. GENERAL BACKGROUND INFORMATION

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Detroit and Washington, D.C. to see SMITH in the early part of March. He advised that [] is compiling

[] Informant [] advised that LOHBECK had been contacted by [] who is reported to be a Communist, and employed [] was trying to develop information relative to LOHBECK's alleged trips to Germany and his contacts with German officials. However [] Germany although he did travel in France.

[] whose identity is known to the Bureau, advised that he had determined that LOHBECK used to hang out at a place known as Little Bohemia, at Grand and Franklin. This was a hang-out for intellectuals, and at one time quite a few Communist sympathizers frequented the place. The place [] He learned that LOHBECK was considered an outcast as he was considered a Fascist. He spoke of having made trips to Spain, and was very sympathetic with the Franco Regime. He claimed to have some Spanish connections in Mexico also. [] got his information from a friend of his [] and used to hang around at Little Bohemia.

[] Missouri, [] advised that he used to hang around Little Bohemia, which was an artists' hangout, beginning about 1938. It was there that he met DONALD LOHBECK in about 1938. LOHBECK claimed to have written an opera and to have sold this opera to the Shuberts, and from the proceeds was making a trip to Europe. He advised that [] might know more about this. He, himself, did not believe this story. [] again met LOHBECK []

[] At that same time the newspapers carried headlines on the murder of TROTSKY in Mexico, and LOHBECK said that he was a good friend of the murderer and had spent a week with him in Mexico City. The next thing he heard about LOHBECK was that he was working for the International Garment Workers []

[] In addition to playing the piano for some of their programs, he also acted as chauffeur and drove a truck. [] that LOHBECK probably made this connection through [] for the International Garment Workers.

He saw LOHBECK on other occasions while LOHBECK was working at the Small Arms Plant, and on all of these occasions mention would be made of the Nazis and Germany, and LOHBECK showed that he was definitely in sympathy with them.

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[redacted] LOHBECK
[redacted] that she might have information concerning his trips to Europe and Mexico.

[redacted] with LOHBECK was about a week and one-half before the SMITH Rally when he met him in the Main Post Office, and LOHBECK took the occasion of giving him an admission card to the meeting and told him what a fine man SMITH is.

[redacted] advised that before LOHBECK left for Europe he said he was going to go to Paris, but when he came back he said he had been in Berlin and gave glowing accounts of how wonderful Germany was under the Nazi Regime. He idealized HITLER and the N.S.D.A.P., and claims that he had been offered some Consular position by the German Government. He advised that at that time LOHBECK was against war, and was friendly with all Pacifists. He made statements that the German people were right, and that Germany was justified in her military actions, and that the United States should have no part in the war in Europe.

[redacted] advised that he never could reconcile the fact that LOHBECK was a pacifist and still admired HITLER and military strength, attitude, and actions. After the war began between Germany and Russia, LOHBECK continued to be a pacifist.

[redacted] was questioned as to LOHBECK's income, and he advised that he always seemed to have enough money to do what he pleased, but that at some times he would look very shabby and be without a cent, and at other times would be quite flushed with money.

It is to be noted that [redacted] was in the beginning of the interview rather embarrassed and apologetic about his association with the liberals and Communistically-minded frequenters at Little Bohemia. It is very possible that [redacted] is still a liberal, although his exact political sympathies are not known.

[redacted]

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She advised [] said that LOHBECK had been in Germany, and had been offered a "consular post in Germany". [] could not relate any specific [] LOHBECK was in sympathy with what was going on in Germany. She has never seen either of the LOHBECKs since the spring of 1941.

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-P E N D I N G-

SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

ST. LOUIS

REPORT MADE AT St. Louis, Mo.	DATE WHEN MADE 7-7-53	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 5/11, 26, 27, 6/ 22-26, 29/53	REPORT MADE BY WOR
TITLE DONALD A. LOHBECK			CHARACTER OF CASE SECURITY MATTER - X

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Subject was editor of Cross and Flag, official publication of Christian Nationalist Party of America from 1947 to 1953. Informants advise subject has presided at various functions sponsored by Christian Nationalist Party from 1947 to 1953. Informant advised subject gave speech in Los Angeles in February, 1953 at Christian Nationalist Party convention, stating that U. S. Government had no place or desire to win Korean war and said that this is treason to the American people. Informant, of unknown reliability, overheard statements by subject in 1949 and 1950 that he would not tolerate a "Jew-constructed constitution" to keep his party out of power. Informants advise subject recently has split up with GERALD L. K. SMITH, the leader of the Christian Nationalist Party, and is no longer connected with the Party, but is presently operating a printing plant. Details set out of subject's arrest by Federal authorities for setting up abusive signs in front of Soviet Embassy in Washington, D. C. 1947.

DECLASSIFIED BY 39013 ELD/HAR/OK
ON 2/11/01

LS: AT ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

BA: Unless otherwise stated, confidential informants mentioned is report are of known reliability.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

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As of December 20, 1947 subject was editor of Cross and Flag

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the official publication of the Christian Nationalist Party of America, with offices at 1533 South Grand Boulevard, St. Louis, Missouri.

[REDACTED]
As of March 19, 1948 subject had continued to be editor of the Cross and Flag.

Issues of the Cross and Flag from November, 1949 to February, 1953 indicated subject's name as the Editor.

[REDACTED]
As of June 25, 1953 subject was employed as the manager of a printing plant located at 314 S. Sixth Street, St. Louis, Missouri and was no longer the editor of the Cross and Flag.

[REDACTED]
RESIDENCES

Subject indicated his address on September 22, 1947 as 6458 Wanda Street, St. Louis, Missouri.

[REDACTED]
Subject indicated he was moving to 3204 Hawthorne Boulevard, St. Louis, Missouri, as of February 18, 1948.

On Page 15A, Column V, of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, dated July 14, 1952, a sample ballot for the Christian Nationalist ticket indicated that the subject's address was 3204 Hawthorne Boulevard, St. Louis, Missouri.

[REDACTED]
As of June 26, 1953 subject was residing at Route 6, Box 2130, Sappington, Missouri.

II. AFFILIATION WITH THE CHRISTIAN NATIONALIST PARTY OF AMERICA

[REDACTED]
This informant advised that the Christian Nationalist

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Party of America, also known as the Christian Nationalist Party, Christian Nationalist Crusade, and Christian Nationalist Party of Missouri, is a violently anti-semitic and nationalistic organization headed by GERALD L. K. SMITH, the current campaign being to take the U.S. out of the United Nations and the United Nations out of the United States. 2:2

[redacted]
As of December 20, 1947 subject was editor of the Cross and Flag, the official publication of the Christian Nationalist Party of America, which lists the publisher as GERALD L. K. SMITH.

[redacted]
As of March 19, 1948 subject was editor of the Cross and Flag. Issues of the Cross and Flag from November, 1949 to February, 1953 indicate subject's name as editor.

[redacted]
On April 1, 1946 subject presided at a rally of the American First Party at Kiel Auditorium, St. Louis, Missouri, in which the main speaker was GERALD L. K. SMITH.

Several members of the Communist Party were present at this meeting who initiated a demonstration designed to break up this rally. The St. Louis Police Department intervened when the demonstration became too violent and it was necessary to protect subject and SMITH during the demonstration. After the crowd was disbursed the rally resumed and the subject made a speech in which he stated the demonstration had been Communist inspired. 1/2
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In regard to the American First Party [redacted] has advised that the American First Party, headed by GERALD L. K. SMITH, was in existence until 1947, at which time it became the Nationalist Christian Crusade.

[redacted]
[redacted] Colorado, advised on December 22, 1947 that he had been present at a meeting of the leaders of the various "Nationalist" groups at Port Huron, Michigan in about October, 1947. He stated that at this meeting DON LOHBECK, a member of GERALD L. K. SMITH's organization,

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and LOOMIS, a former leader of the "Columbians" in Georgia, formed a new organization to be established at St. Louis, Missouri.

[] advised that LOHBECK [] gained control of the meeting and advocated violence in the fight against Communists, opposing a program to continue to fight against Communism by the distribution of literature and educational lectures.

The organization "Columbians" mentioned above has been cited by the Attorney General as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835 as one of those organizations which have adopted a policy of advocating or approving the commission of acts of force and violence to deny others their rights under the Constitution of the United States.

[] of unknown reliability, who attended a meeting of the Christian Nationalist Crusade on May 27, 1948 at the Republican Hotel, Milwaukee Wisconsin, advised that DON LOHBECK, editor of The Cross and the Flag, was one of the speakers. [] stated that the meeting applauded HITLER and GERALD L. K. SMITH and attacks were made upon Jews, negroes and the Roosevelt and Truman administrations.

[] advised he had received a program for the Christian Nationalist convention which was to be held at Kiel Auditorium, St. Louis, on August 20 and 21, 1948. [] advised that the program indicated that DON LOHBECK, editor of The Cross and the Flag, was listed as one of the speakers at this convention.

On Page 1, Column 2, of the St. Louis Star-Times, dated January 11, 1949, an article appeared stating that DON LOHBECK had filed his candidacy for the office of Mayor, City of St. Louis, on the Christian Nationalist ticket on January 10, 1949.

On Page 13A, Column 5, of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat dated July 14, 1952, a sample ballot of the Christian Nationalist ticket appeared which indicated that DON LOHBECK was a candidate for Governor of the State of Missouri.

[]
On February 9, 1953 subject was one of the principal speakers at a meeting of the Christian Nationalist Party of

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SL 100-3267 [redacted]

One of the [redacted] Christian Nationalist Party of America, [redacted] Missouri, has informed [redacted] that the party was moving to an unknown city. According to [redacted] the headquarters building would be sold or rented, although the printing plant would probably stay and subject, who is editor of the party's official publication, The Cross and the Flag, was supposed to stay and manage the plant.

[redacted] advised on June 19, 1953 that [redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted]

[redacted] advised that subject was presently soliciting salesmen to sell printing to be done at the old Christian Nationalist Party of America headquarters at 314 S. Sixth Street, St. Louis, Missouri. According to [redacted]
[redacted]

As of June 24, 1953 subject was no longer connected with The Cross and the Flag, but is operating a printing plant on South Sixth Street, St. Louis, Missouri.

III. REVOLUTIONARY STATEMENTS MADE BY THE SUBJECT

[redacted] advised in December, 1952 that during 1949 and 1950 he had overheard the subject state frequently that he would not tolerate a "Jew-constructed constitution" to keep the Christian Nationalist Party out of power. According to [redacted] the subject is further quoted by this source as having said that everything would be tried to get them into power legally, but if this proves impossible "look what happened in Germany".

[redacted] advised that the subject was one of the principal speakers at a meeting of the Christian Nationalist Party at the Embassy Auditorium, Los Angeles, California, on February 9, 1953. According to [redacted] in a speech given by the subject he indicated that the United States was on the brink of disaster and that our government had no plan or desire to win the Korean war and that this was the government's treason against the American people again. The subject further stated that the

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United States is alone and hated by the rest of the world. The subject spoke of a huge pilgrimage that they planned to make to Washington to see that the United States gets out of the United Nations and that the people in Washington are put on the spot.

IV. MISCELLANEOUS

The records of the United States Attorney's Office, District of Columbia, Washington, reflect that the subject was one of three defendants tried by a jury on February 24, 1948 before Justice JENNINGS BAILEY, of the District Court of the United States of the District of Columbia, in which the subject and the other two defendants were charged with having displayed, within 500 feet of the premises occupied by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics Embassy, certain signs adapted to bring the U.S.S.R. into public odium and disrepute in violation of Section 255A, Title 22, U. S. CODE. Specifically the charge was that signs had been placed reading, "For Sale, Owners Leaving Soon", "Beward Spies Working", "Murder, Inc." and "Closed Rat Infested". The subjects were found guilty on February 25, 1948 to the charges indicated and were fined \$100.

Governor Orders Probe of Atomic Affairs Chairman

Investigation Of Don Lohbeck's Background Begins

Gov. John Burroughs has directed his executive secretary, Dick Valdez, to look into the background of the chairman of his advisory committee on atomic affairs.

Valdez confirmed that the investigation was underway. At the same time he said the governor was not aware when he appointed Don Lohbeck of Santa Fe to the post that Lohbeck had been editor of "The Cross and the Flag," monthly magazine of pastor-agitator Gerald L. K. Smith.

Lohbeck, who came to New Mexico in 1954 and wrote a biography of Pat Hurley, told the Journal that he edited the magazine from about 1946 to about 1952. He said he did this because he is a writer and because his feelings were and are strongly anti-Communist.

"Very Well Received" Hurley, former secretary of war and former ambassador to China who lives in Santa Fe, said that Lohbeck wrote the book about him on his own and "it has been very well received by critics."

Valdez said that he has also been instructed to investigate Kenneth Gott of Englewood, Colo., the man who wired Burroughs calling attention to Lohbeck's former connections with Smith. Gott identified himself as national chairman of "Soldiers of the Cross." Gott told the Associated Press in Denver that his group was organized in 1952 for the purpose of outlawing the Communist party in the U. S. and its activities.

Smith, said by Lohbeck to be still living in California, was a leader of the America First party and also the creator of the Christian Nationalist Party. He at various times worked with Huey Long of Louisiana and with Father Charles E. Coughlin of Royal Oak, Mich.

Lohbeck said he has not seen Smith in the last seven years. However, he said he too worked with the America First committee and with the Christian Nationalist party.

He said he got Gen. Douglas MacArthur's name on the ballot in New Mexico and in several other states in 1952 as the candidate of the Christian Nationalist party. He said he believed there was not enough opportunity for expression of opinion at that time.

"Lifelong Republican" Lohbeck said he is a Christian, a Lutheran and a lifelong Republican and that he thinks Dwight Eisenhower has been a great president.

Although identified in some publications as Smith's right-hand man, Lohbeck denied this was so and said his activities for Smith and the Christian Nationalists were limited to editing the magazine.

Lohbeck has been connected with various prominent political leaders — both Democratic and Republican — since coming to New Mexico.

He wrote some speeches for William Colver, Republican candidate for the U.S. Senate, prior to the Republican primary election. Colver said Saturday he was never aware of Lohbeck's connection with Smith and said he let him go several weeks before the primary.

Colver said he hired him because of his work with Gen. Hurley.

Hurley, who described Lohbeck as a "sensitive kind of a

Continued on A-4

Governor Orders Probe of Lohbeck

Continued from A-1

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"He wrote the book about me; he never worked for me; but he worked hard on the book and all of the critics speak well of it."

Business Connections

Lohbeck has business connections with two prominent Democrats — Public Service Commission Chairman John Miles and Robert Wistrand, public relations man for the governor.

Lohbeck, Miles and Gerda Christoffersen of Santa Fe are listed as incorporators of Christoffersen Enterprises, Inc., which plans to publish art books with no text. They will be coloring books for young children in school.

Lohbeck, Wistrand and George L. Winneberger of Santa Fe are incorporators of All-Western Bowling Corporation. He said the bowling business is getting underwriting for bowling alleys in Espanola, Santa Fe, Albuquerque and Grants.

Lohbeck said he is also in an uranium company which has obtained rights from a German firm to a process employing a centrifuge practical for producing U-235 up to six per cent recovery.

Lohbeck said he believes in public debate of all major issues. He added that there should have been a great public debate on entering the last war and commanded the Kennedy-Nixon plans for television debates. He said he admires the Nixon-Lodge ticket.

Valdez was asked if the governor knew of Lohbeck's work for Smith at the time of his appointment. "Absolutely no," he said. "He didn't know there was any connection."

Had No Knowledge

He also said that Burroughs had no knowledge of the fact that Lohbeck was a conscientious objector. Lohbeck said the

work. He said his discharge is from the field artillery.

The committee which Lohbeck heads has been working on proposals leading toward the transition from federal to state control of radioactive materials. Valdez said Saturday that he holds a "very important job," although it is apparently a non-paying position.

Various state officials, including Lohbeck, have been working on proposed legislation which would allow the governor to sign a treaty agreement with the Atomic Energy Commission by which the AEC would formally turn over to the state the controls of certain radioactive materials. These materials are byproduct material (radioisotopes), source material (uranium and thorium) and special nuclear materials (uranium 233, uranium 235 and plutonium) of less than a critical mass.

The regulatory authority which the state may assume under the proposal includes responsibility for rule making, licensing, inspection, compliance and enforcement.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

MAILED

NOV 17 1964

NAME CHECK

Donald Alvin Lohbeck November 16, 1964

DON LOHBECK

Born: August 20, 1917

St. Louis, Missouri

Don Lohbeck Summary

In response to your name check request, there are enclosed 38 investigative reports, three memoranda and a copy of a newspaper article which appear to relate to the subject of your inquiry. You are also referred to reports entitled "Donald A. Lohbeck: [redacted]

Internal Security-X" which were furnished to the Department of State on March 7, 1951.

(25-109246, 100-151488, 116-442830, 100-352653)

The files also reveal that in February, 1962, the Office of the District Attorney, First Judicial District, Santa Fe, New Mexico, advised that the captioned individual was suspected of having forged his former wife's name to four (4) checks issued by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. A criminal complaint was filed against Lohbeck [redacted]

[redacted] question. The District Attorney's Office requested that a handwriting comparison be made by the FBI Laboratory to determine if the signatures on the afore-mentioned checks were written by the captioned individual.

On February 28, 1962, the results of the FBI Laboratory examination were furnished to the Office of the District Attorney, Santa Fe, New Mexico. On May 13, 1963, the Office of the District Attorney, Santa Fe, advised that the setting in the case concerning Don Lohbeck had been vacated and there was a possibility that a plea would be forthcoming. The files contain no subsequent information concerning this matter.

(95-101904)

This reply is result of check of FBI investigative files. To check arrest records, request must be submitted to FBI Identification Division.

Upon removal of classified enclosure, this memorandum becomes unclassified.

Enclosures (42)

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI, and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency. This is in answer to your request for a check of FBI files.

267 Original & 1 STATE (P/HO E. T. Parks)

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